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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. IX. ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1877 NO. 284

THE MASS-MEETING TO-DAY.

A mass-meeting of the democrats of Fulton county will be held at the court house in this city to-day. The purpose of the meeting is to decide upon a mode of selecting delegates to the constitutional convention, and we consider that it is the duty of every democrat in the county who can be present at the meeting. The question at issue will be found important to every interest of our people here at home and throughout the state.

There will be several propositions before the meeting, the two important ones being first to select delegates by a primary election throughout the district, and the second, by the appointment of county delegates to a district convention. It is of the utmost necessity that the first mode should be defeated and the second one adopted.

A primary election throughout three counties for the selection of nine delegates to the constitutional convention, should one be called, is a proposition that is almost ridiculous if not absolutely absurd. The election would be unwieldy in party hands, uncontrolable within party lines and possibly highly unsatisfactory in general results. It would open questions of subordinate and irritating character and inaugurate a scramble where a scramble would prove a public evil. There is every sound and practical inducement to rely upon the delegated district convention plan, and no reason for the adoption of the primary.

The selection of representatives in a constitutional convention is a grave matter to public interests and private rights, and is not to be made a test of men's popularity, and the occasion of a development of their political skill in securing votes. Our business is to secure such delegates to the convention, in the event of its being held, as will best represent our interests, best appreciate our wants, and know best how to protect and conserve the one and supply the other. We want able, wise, discreet, influential men to serve us in that emergency.

We insist upon a full attendance at the meeting to-day since upon its action much may depend. Every man who has an interest in the county, and who belongs to the controlling party in this district, should esteem it his duty to assist in putting this matter of the selection of delegates to be voted for in the proper hands—in the discretion, in fact, of a wisely and carefully constituted convention of the district. Such a convention cannot and will not presume to forget its plain duty, but will give us for our suffrages the men best adapted and qualified to correctly, honestly and ably represent us in the constitutional convention, should it be ordered.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

The annual convention of the stockholders of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company will be held in our sister city of Augusta on the 9th inst. All the indications are that there will be a large attendance and an interesting session. We note the usual stir and newspaper war that precedes the yearly convocation of the membership of this large, influential and very prosperous corporation. But, we predict, that the wisdom and prudence which have heretofore characterized its deliberations will be present at the approaching convention, and that after a full interchange of views touching the interests of the company and the best policies to be pursued with clear and good reports exhibiting a fair financial and business success for the past year, and brightening prospects for the future, it will close its labors by re-electing its present able board of directors, with Hon. John P. King, its distinguished chief, again chosen as president; and that this board will not fail to re-elect Mr. S. K. Johnson, the present excellent superintendent, whose energy and capacity and marked success have already given him high rank among railroad men.

THE called session of congress, it has been decided, will not meet until October 15th. Orators who are preparing their essays will please tighten their throat-latches. A proclamation calling the extra session together is to be issued immediately.

TURKEY has declared a blockade on the Russian coast of the Black sea.

THE army appropriation is what is the matter.

Preparing for Visitors.

RICHMOND, May 4.—The testimony in the Crittenden trial has been concluded and the argument opened. The case may be submitted to the jury at a late hour to-night.

The chamber of commerce, tobacco exchange and corn and flour exchange are moving in the matter of making arrangements for the reception and entertaining of a large number of western business men and others, who are expected here next week on a tour southward.

The Nashville Course.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—It rained at day and the track was very heavy. The dash of three quarters of a mile for two year old's was won by Bramble, Ensign second, Mary third. Time, 1:20.

In the dash of two miles Uncle Tom won the race, Big Fellow second. Time, 3:47.

The dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, was won by Bob Wooly, West Roxbury second, Amanda Warren third, Mahlistic fourth and Odd Fellow fifth. Time, 2:17.

Bob Wooly fell after passing under the string, but was unhurt.

THE TERRIBLE TWIST.

BY WHICH MEEKS LOSES HIS FOOTHOLD AND SWINGS IN MIDAIR.

And Society Avenges the Crime of McCormack's Taking Off.

A Resume of the Events Leading to this Legal Tragedy.

And the Last Scenes Upon the Death-trap of Justice.

Special telegram to the Constitution.

CEDARTOWN, (VIA ROME) GA., May 4, 1877.

An enormous crowd of people gathered at Cedartown to-day to witness the expiation upon the gallows of the murder of John McCormack by Wm. Meeks.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

No murder has been committed in years in this state that has created more feeling than this one. The murdered man was an employee of a large iron company. His company took up the prosecution of the slayer with earnestness and spirit. The friends of the accused man resisted bitterly, and the fight between the mercy and the sternness of the law soon become fierce.

The following is the story of the crime as we are best able to deduce it from the conflicting testimony:

It appears that Mr. McCormack, who was a worker in the iron works at Cedartown,

HAD A VERY PRETTY WIFE

with whom he had some disagreement. The report goes that his wife proved unfaithful to her marital vows, and finally left her husband. He become impressed with the idea that her ruin had been effected by Wm. Meeks, who is quite a handsome man.

In two or three occasions he gave vent to this suspicion, and at last became furious over his real or supposed wrongs. On the 6th of September, 1875, he indulged rather freely in drink, and about noon announced his determination of cleaning up his wife, and then settling with Meeks. He started at once for the house in which his wife was living, with her mother and sister. Reaching the house he rushed in, and after a noisy altercation he emerged,

DRAGGING HIS MOTHER IN-LAW

in a cruel manner with him. The women were screaming and calling for help. In the road, a short distance off, sat Meeks, the alleged lover of his wife, looking on in silence. The women directing their appeals to him, drew McCormack's attention to him. He shouted to him, "As soon as I have finished with these women, I will have a settlement with you."

Meeks drove off towards town, whither the women soon followed him. They went to his office and asked him the best method of getting out a warrant against McCormack. Meeks instructed them, and they soon had the warrant.

It now appears that one of the objects of McCormack's raid upon the house in which his wife was living, was

TO RECOVER HIS LITTLE BABY

from the custody of its mother, alleging that he desired to have it properly raised.

When the officer went to arrest him, he was found with the baby in his arms. He submitted to arrest quietly and walked off with his captor. At length he asked the bailiff to hold the child for a few moments, saying that he had to go into a little house adjoining for a few moments. As soon as the bailiff was fairly entangled with the baby, McCormack laughed, drew his knife, and, bidding the compulsory nurse good day, hurried off.

The bailiff then placed the warrant in the hands of Mr. Wilkes, the town marsal, a man described as quiet, determined and conscientious. When he received the warrant Meeks offered, or was asked, to go with him and assist in making the arrest. When they found McCormack

RE SURRENDERED HIMSELF QUIETLY

and started off with them. He asked them, however, to go with him to the house of a Mr. Crane, who he hope to persuade to go on his bond.

It was at Crane's house that the tragedy occurred. The most reliable story seems to be this: As McCormack mounted the steps at the front door, he turned suddenly upon his captors and, flashing a long, keen knife in the sun, confronted them coolly. He said: "I will see you in h—ll before I will move a step further."

"Put up your knife," replied Wilkes, "or I will shoot you!"

"Shoot and be d—d! I will not move!" responded McCormack.

Just at this juncture Mrs. Crane appeared in the door behind McCormack. She says that she saw both the men standing with their pistols drawn down on the prisoner. She saw nothing in his hand. He was retreating slowly into her room. Suddenly Meeks stepped forward and bringing his pistol down pushed Wilkes back saying, "Stand back, I will settle this!"

McCormack then returned into the room, the men following him, with

THEIR PISTOLS LEVELLED AT HIM.

By this time Mrs. Crane was terribly agitated, and her husband, telling McCormack to go into the next room, hurried his wife into the yard. McCormack hurried into the next room, Wilkes and Meeks pressing close behind him and the door closing quickly after the three had entered the room. In that room the killing took place.

Mr. and Mrs. Crane heard two distinct pistol shots, a sudden, sharp scuffle, and then a heavy fall. No words that were distinguished were heard.

Almost immediately afterwards Wilkes and Meeks hurried out of the room. As they went around the outside of the house another shot was heard, and a ball entered the room of death from the outside. It was fired by either Wilkes or Meeks.

These two men halted in the yard where Crane and his wife were standing, and proposed that Crane should enter the room and see what McCormack was doing. He did so, and found the prisoner

LYING PROSTRATE ON THE FLOOR,

and the blood pouring from two wounds in his side. Meeks and Wilks entered behind him, and Meeks took the dying man's left arm and felt his pulse. He turned and said, "He is gone." McCormack died almost immediately without speaking a word. The two men telling Crane not to let any one touch the body until the coroner come, and left the house.

They both attempted to flee the country Wilkes succeeded, and is now out of sight Meeks was captured and brought back.

The most important facts developed in the coroner's inquest were these: Dr. E. H. Richardson declared that two balls had entered the body of the dead man, either of which would have produced almost instant death. These balls were secured and carefully weighed. It was discovered that one was three scruples heavier than the other, which proved that

THEY HAD COME FROM DIFFERENT PISTOLS.

This testimony, in the opinion of the jury, fixed the killing of McCormack on either or both of the two men who entered the room with him. The prosecution was seriously put to it to prove that the balls that were weighed were the same balls that were taken from the dead man's body. They had passed through several hands, and the defense argued closely that they might have been tampered with in the course of handling.

THE IDENTITY OF THE PISTOL BALLS

becomes just now more important than ever. We understand that the lawyers for Meeks based their defense principally on the fact that Meeks was justified in shooting McCormack, as he was defying an officer of the law and with a knife in his hand was charging with murderous intent upon that officer. Under this defense Meeks was convicted. His case was carried to the supreme court, and there settled against him, Judge Bleckley declaring that the court below was under the evidence adduced, not only a proper verdict but a compulsory one. Within the past few days a letter has been received from the absent marshal, stating that Meeks did not do any of the shooting, but that he (Wilkes) did it all. That Meeks was merely present at his request. Upon this letter, and a promise to exhaust every effort to bring Wilkes to the witness stand, the governor respited Meeks for the term of three weeks.

WORK DURING THE RESPITE.

It was hoped by Meeks friends that they would be able to bring Wilkes to Cedartown during the term of the respite and get him to make full personal testimony of what had been done. They did not succeed in this however, and the day of execution again rolled around.

A week or two since an attempt was made to fire the jail, it was supposed for the purpose of attempting the rescue of Meeks.

A BIOGRAPHY AT THE GALLOWS.

Just before and during the hanging, boys moved among the vast crowd, selling copies of the "Life and Death of Wm. Meeks;" the same being a small pamphlet. A great many persons bought the pamphlet on the supposition that it would contain a confession. It is found however that although it Weeks denies the crime for which he was to hang, in the most solemn manner. He declared that he never shot at McCormick or drew a pistol on him, that he was not in the house when the shooting occurred, and that Wilkes fired all three of the shots. He makes this as his dying statement. He says Wilkes "promised me that he would not leave the country. He did leave and for a deed of his, and for the lack of his testimony I die to-day. But I forgive him as God has forgiven me!"

He says that he was raised by Christian parents and contracted his bad habits when he entered the army. Gambling was his great vice, and was followed by drinking. He says that he and McCormack had

TWO OR THREE ALTERCATIONS

on the day of the arrest, McCormack attacking him each time. McCormack cursed him frequently that day and swore that he would kill him before the sun went down. The whole book is permeated with a sort of religious fervor, and closes with the following substantial sentiment:

And now, I have finished, and hasten to fall into the outstretched arms of my Saviour. The gibbet is but the platform from which I will step into the glory world, to dwell throughout an unending eternity, with the good who have preceded me. My father and mother are standing on the other shore to welcome me to that happy land! Oh! glorious thought. I will soon be at rest—rest—how sweet 'twill be—how I long to be at rest. The angels beckon, the heavenly music enchants me, my God smiles and calls me and "I must go meet Him in the promised land." Wife, children, friends, relations, and acquaintances weep not for me, I am going to heaven, and my last request is that you will meet me there.

Farewell—farewell—a long, last farewell.

WILLIAM MEEKS.

It is proper to say that Mr. Tom Gibson, the shrewd and discriminating editor of the Express who assisted in the preparation of his life, says "I believe from the manner of the unfortunate man in giving one of these statements that nothing but the truth is stated herein; and further said that in my judgement he did innocent of the crime charged against him—the guilty party being still at large." Mr. Gibson is very thoroughly acquainted with the case. A mystery that will never be solved, perhaps, will hang over the case of the man who dropped from the gallows a few hours ago.

THE GALLOWS SCENE.

ROME, GA., May 4.

At 12 o'clock, Meeks being too weak to walk was carried from the jail to the gallows. On his way he became so sick that they had to stop more than once to

LET HIM VOMIT.

On arriving at the scaffold they gave him morphine to quiet his nervous system. To the last he

PROTESTED HIS INNOCENCE

and expressed his willingness to die. He asked that those present would look after and give good advice to his children, and to see how many friends his orphans had, he asked every one who would warn them when they saw or heard of them doing wrong to hold up their hands.

THE UPLIFTED HANDS

show that the orphans had over 2,000 friends. He then called Mr. Crane, the principal witness against him, to come on the stand and publicly forgave him for having sworn against him so fatally. He being still to feeble to stand was placed in

A SITTING POSITION

on the trap door and preparations was made for the execution. As the noose was being adjusted he said "In a few moments

A COLLECTION WILL BE TAKEN UP

for the benefit of my wife and children. I hope you will give them something."

THE TRIGGER WAS THEN SPRUNG

and although he fell seven feet his neck was not broken, and it was at least fifteen minutes before he was declared dead.

Before the body was cut down an eccentric looking citizen begged the sheriff for a piece of the rope to keep off fits. Being promised it left happy. About $35 dollars was collected by subscription for his wife.

H. W. G.

THE SWING IN CAROLINA.

Three of the Lowndesville Murderers Sent Ahead.

COLUMBIA, May 4.—Three of the ten colored Lowndesville murderers—Wightman Allen, John Allen and Jenkins Whitner, were hanged at Abbeville court house this morning. The other seven were commuted to imprisonment for life. John Allen admitted his guilt, but the other two proclaimed their innocence. The execution was very quiet. Two thousand people present.

Gov Hampton's action in commuting seven of them is highly commended.

A STIFF CHINAMAN.

The First Novelty of the Kind in the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—A Chinaman named Mook Saw was hanged today for the murder of one of his countrymen on the 10th of December, 1875. The prisoner to the last maintained his innocence. Since November, 1866, there has been 36 murders by Chinamen in this city, and not a single execution until the present one.

BURIED IN THE BANKS.

A Fatal Landslide in Quebec.

MONTREAL, May 4.—A terrible landslide is reported on the bank of the river Veillet, a tributary of the Batiscan, in the parish of St. Genevieve, one hundred miles east of here. At the point where the slide occurred the bank is eighty feet high over a creek and moved, burying a saw and grist mill and a house at the foot of the hill, and turning the course of the river. It is positively asserted ten persons are buried alive. The bodies of Mrs. Massicotto, the wife of the owner of the mills, her three children, aged three, seven and twelve, and Mr. Clautier, father of Rev. Clautier, of Three Rivers, have been taken from the ruins, hardly recognizable.

Jumped off into Eternity.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Last afternoon there was a serious accident caused by the cars of a construction train jumping the track on the new Atlantic City narrow gauge railroad at Williamstown junction. Owen Sweeney was instantly killed; M. White died soon after the accident, and Wm. Welch died to-night at the hospital from injuries received. Charles Anderson was badly injured, and Frank Newman, James Reddin and Charles Gray, all wounded were brought to the Pennsylvania hospital to-night.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

THE NEW PARTY MANAGERS PROPOSE TO SHOVE ITS ASSEMBLING OFF A LITTLE LONGER.

And a Due Regard for Health will not Admit of an Earlier Date than October 15.

The Army to Economize, and Wait for the Good Time Coming.

Consolidating the Internal Revenue Collectors.

A THUNDER CLAP.

Grief Among the Boarding House-keepers who "Swarm Around "the Halls of our Fathers."

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The cabinet remained in session until three o'clock.

The announcement that the extra session of congress had been postponed to the middle of October, caused general consternation. The naval officers' pay for April, May and June, some $830,000, and a half million deficiency in the department must remain unpaid.

The disappointment among citizens of the district, who anticipated a gay and profitable summer, is great. There is much distress here for the necessaries of life which the extra session would have practically relieved.

TILL THE AUTUMNAL DAYS.

Pent up Patriotism to Summer It at Home, and Simmer Down in Washington on the 15th of October.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—It was decided at the meeting of the cabinet to-day, that the extra session of congress recommended desirable by the failure of the last congress to pass the army appropriation bill, is not to be called to meet in June, but October 15. This change of the original programme was made upon a careful consideration of the general interests of the country, and also in compliance with the almost unanimous desire of the business community as well as of the members of congress themselves, as far as they could be consulted that there should be no session of congress this summer, if it could be avoided, and, upon mature inquiry into all the circumstances, it was ascertained that without any immediate appropriation of money the army can be clothed with all its necessaries, and that, until the fifteenth of October, only one regular pay day has to be passed. It was also considered that if congress meets in October it may remain in continuous session and finish its busines before next summer, so as to avoid the inconvenience of the hot session next year as well as this year. A proclamation calling the extra session on October 15th is to be issued without delay.

A member of the cabinet says the change from the 4th of June to the 15th of October was determined upon for the reasons stated in the Bulletin, and not in any degree from apprehension on the part of the administration as to the consequence of the discussion of the president's southern policy. This matter, he says, was not taken into consideration in the cabinet deliberation; in fact, this gentlemen continued: "Looking at the question from a political standpoint, we should have inferred that the criticisms and attacks on his policy should be made at an early date, and that all possible explosions of wrath should quickly occur and thus the sooner exposed whatever force they may possess."

Another member explains in regard to the postponement of an appropriation for the army, that the soldiers are now paid once in two months, and that no very great inconvenience will be caused to them by the intermission of one pay day as this has happened to the most of them heretofore. The officers, it is believed, can quite readily obtain money for a few months upon their payroll, and there is authority for providing for quartermaster and commissary stores. Of course, in these calculations it is anticipated that congress will promptly pass the appropriation in October. About twelve million dollars will be required to carry on the army between the first of July and the time congress can pass the appropriation bill.

It is rumored to-night that a political combination has been effected which will secure the election of Gen. Banks as speaker of the next house of representatives.

Andrew Willman, of New York, is shortly to be appointed to the vacant consulate at Rotterdam.

Louisiana has been consolidated into one collection district, with John Cockran retained as collector.

Accommack and Northampton counties, Virginia, have been attached to the Delaware district. George H. Richards remains collector of the Virginia district, and James McIntire of the Delaware district.

The United States minister to Mexico has been instructed to demand an apology and reparation for imprisonment of the American consul at Acapulco.

WHARTON'S DESIRE.

He Feels that he Can Satisfy all Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Colonel Jack Wharton, long prominent in Louisiana politics, will probably be appointed United States marshal to succeed Pitkin. He is urged for the place by all the prominent politicians of that state, without regard to party. He was born in Maryland, but has spent the greater part of his life in Louisiana, and as colonel of a confederate regiment made a magnificent fighting record during the war. Since 1868, he has been a republican of Warmouth school. He was adjutant general under Kellogg, and was clerk of Packard's supreme court. He has the entire confidence of the state, and his appointment would be acceptable to men of all parties.

HUNTING THE WOLF.

The Colored Man Trying to Fill His Place.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Various parties acting on the belief that the president intends to remove Simon Wolf from the office of register of deeds for the District of Columbia, are making persistent efforts for the place. Delegations have had interviews with the president, including one from Alexandria, Virginia, composed of colored men, in favor of a candidate who commanded the Confederate Black Horse cavalry, but several months before the presidential election espoused the republican cause. It is said, however, there is no intention to displace Wolf.

Puffed Out.

PITTSBURG, May 4. William P. Weyman, of the firm of Weyman Bros., tobacco manufacturers, suicided. Business troubles.

THE GENTLE PRESSURE.

By which Radicalism Squeezes $100,000 out of the New York Custom House.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The committee investigating the management of the custom house to-day examined Mr. Wentworth, paymaster, who testified as follows: There are persons on the pay roll who do no work. The laborers' pay roll amounts now to about $300,000. I think if the system was conducted on a business and economical basis, the work could be done for $225,000. Political pressure causes more men to by employed than are required. By decreasing the number of districts and discharging the weighers and assistant weighers $30,000 more could easily be saved.

Question—Do you think political pressure causes a loss to the government in this department of one hundred thousand dollars annually?

Answer—I do, sir.

Southward, of the statistical bureau, was examined and said his department might be reduced. About 5 out of 24 employers could be dispensed with.

Assistant Auditor Jacobs testified there was a general reduction of salaries of ten per cent in March, 1875, but they were put up again. He believed the appropriation had run out.

FREELANDER MADE GLAD.

The Federal Officers in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Advices from San Francisco announce that Isaac Freelander having been allowed generous conditions by his creditors resumes business.

Talking over the district attorneyship of Louisiana Judge Devens is quoted that Lacy had been only recently appointed. Louisiana office-seekers are making slow progress.

Marshal Lamon says Ben Wade is too old to old to whip and too wicked to die.

Congress will certainly be called on June 4th.

ACCORDING TO STATES.

Pudding to be distributed Among the Rising Statesmen With an Even Hand.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Sherman, it is said, intends to enforce the spirit and letter of the law which requires that appointment in the treasury be equally divided between the states and territories. Under Secretary Bristow the law was construed to apply to appointments when there were vacancies. Mr. Sherman, it is said, intends to apply it thoroughly throughout the department. The following gives the number of clerkships in the department to which the western states would be entitled under this equitable distribution, and the number now employed from these states:

Illinois, entitled to 406; employed, 182.

Indiana, entitled to 304; employed, 106.

Iowa, entitled to 195; employed, 92.

Kansas, entitled to 66; employed, 45.

Kentucky, entitled to 217; employed, 48.

Michigan, entitled to 195; employed, 78.

Minnesota, entitled to 66; employed, 58.

Missouri, entitled to 290; employed, 57.

Nebraska, entitled to 21; employed, 23.

Nevada, entitled to 21; employed, 7.

Wisconsin; entitled to 64; employed, 47.

The following states have an excess over the number to which they are entitled, and the dismissals, if made, will be first from these states: Most of the New England states and the District of Columbia, which is entitled to 47, and has employed charged to it 1,341.

A BANKRUPT COMEDY.

Clarke has Failed But Which Clarke Is It?

NEW YORK, May 4.—A dispatch from Philadelphia says the announcement that John S. Clarke, comedian, had failed in London, and that a receiver had been appointed to take charge of his estate, causes great surprise. George K. Goodwin, manager of the Walnut Street theater, and Clarke's partner, stated that he had received no intimation of anything being wrong. He is of the opinion that it is another John Clarke, an American comedian, now in London, who is meant. Goodwin received yesterday a letter from his partner dated two weeks ago. It said nothing concerning financial embarrassment. Clarke's last season at Haymarket theatre was not a profitable one, and at least $3,000 was lost; but then the comedian is reported worth all the way from three hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand dollars.

HIS MANAGER.

LONDON, May 4.—With reference to the reported failure of the comedian, Clarke, all the London papers stated it was "Clarke, the well-known comedian," but the manager of the Royal Strand theater, where John S. Clarke is playing, writes to the press denying that it is that gentleman who failed. Who the person is, whose bankruptcy gave rise to the story, does not appear.

A BRUTE'S BAD END.

A Terrible Story of Rape and the Subsequent Killing of the Scoundrel.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—A special from Jeffer on City to the Dispatch says the little town of Cedar City, across the river, was thrown into a terrible state of excitement last evening by the raping of Mrs. Henry C. McAnliss, of that place, by a negro named Jack Graves. It appears that Mrs. McAnliss had been visiting two sick friends, and while returning home about dusk, accompanied by her little daughter, six years old, Graves sprang upon her from behind a fence corner, forced her to the ground, and accomplished his diabolical design. He then fled, but was pursued and captured two hours later and brought to Jefferson for safe keeping. This morning, while Graves was being conveyed to jail at Canton, McAnliss, the husband of the brutally outraged lady, stepped up to the car and shot the negro dead. Graves was an ex-convict, had served a term in the penitentiary for rape, and one for larceny, and had been out of prison but a few months. McAnliss had not been arrested at last accounts, and it is not believed any jury can be found in Calloway county that will indict him.

Passing Around the Pledge.

MIDDLETON, May 4.—About 1,100 persons, including many prominent citizens, have signed the total abstinence pledge at the temperance revival here. The audiences are so large that it has been found necessary to procure a large tent for their accommodation.

Self-Made Graves.

FALL RIVER, MASS., May 4.—Four men were buried here to-day, by the caving in of a cellar. Owen Ripley was killed and the others seriously and perhaps fatally hurt.

BELEAGUERING IBRAILA.

TURKISH VESSELS TAKING A CHANCE SHOT AT THE RUSSIAN SENTINELS.

The Turkish Account of the Movements Around Kars.

Austria Feels Paternal, but is not Yet Ready to do More than Feel.

Turkey Concludes not to Molest Russian Residents Within Her Borders.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY.

She Believes a Policy of Neutrality to be Best for All Parties.

LONDON, May 4.—In the Austrian reichstrath and the Hungarian diet to-day, the ministers made identical replies to interpellations about the eastern question, to the following effect: Austria maintains an attitude of benevolent interest in the Christian subjects of the porte, and while observing strict neutrality, reserves the right to protect its own interests or intervene with efforts for the cessation of the localizing of the conflict. The ministers recognize the empire's intimate connection with and interests in the affairs of European Turkey, but deems a resort to war-like measures for their protection unnecessary, and in view of the attitude of other powers and the cordial support the government can command from the representatives of the people whenever action becomes necessary.

ROUMANIA RULED OUT.

Turkey Declares Prince Karl to be in Treason—Kalafat Occupied by the Roumanians—Operations on the River—Help from Afghanistan.

LONDON, May 4.—Turkey has positive assurance from Count Andrassy of Austria's pacific intentions.

The porte has issued a circular declaring that Roumania, by her convention with Russia, is betraying the interests of the country and confidence of the sultan's government. The porte henceforward considers Roumania as in the power of the enemy, therefore all actions issuing during the Russian co-operation are in usurpation of the sultan's authority.

The Roumanians have taken military possession of Kalafat. The garrison consists of 9,000 men and forty Krupp guns.

About fifty shots were exchanged between Ibraila and the Turkish gunboat. It was only a reconnoissance on the part of the Turks.

The Russians will certainly bridge the Danube near the mouth of the Pruth and at Trema, nearly opposite Nikopolis. A torpedo depot has been established at the mouth of the Pruth. The torpedoe corps consists of 600 engineers and sailors.

The Turks have determined to evacuate Dobrundscha. The Turks are slowly falling back on the line of defense adopted by the council of war.

The alliance between Russia and Roumania is confirmed from all sides.

Iskender Khan, nephew of the amoor of Afghanistan, started for Constantinople from London last night to offer his services to the sultan.

LONDON, May 4.—A dispatch from Berlin says: The Turkish circular, dated May 2, was presented to this government yesterday, in reference to the Russo-Roumanian convention. The porte protests against the convention as an illegal act of principality facilitating invasion; and furthermore declares that the prince authorizes Roumania to be in power of a hostile, usurping government.

MANCHESTER, May 4.—A dispatch to the Guardian, dated Ragusa, May 2d, has the following: "Montenegrins hold Duga pass, blockading Garanasko and Nicsic. Suleiman Pasha, with 20,000 men, is advancing to relieve Goransko. Severe fighting is expected. It is stated that the Turks have persuaded 20,000 South Albanians to take arms on condition of Montenegro being given up to plunder. All the Northern Albanian clans favor the Montenegrins."

THE NEWS FROM KARS.

The Turkish Account not Very Definite—The Firing on Ibraila—Rainy Weather in Armenia.

LONDON, May 4.—The Turkish press law of 1865 has been suspended. The newspapers are now entirely under administration control.

The porte notified the representatives of the powers yesterday that it had declared a blockade of the whole of the Russian coast of the Black sea. A delay of three days would be granted vessels wishing to enter, and five days to those wishing to leave the Black sea.

CAIRO, May 4.—The committee of the assembly of notables having decided upon the imposition of an extraordinary war tax of 480,000 pounds. The khedive has telegraphed to Constantinople that the Egyptian contingent now in Turkey numbering 9,000 men will be raised to 12,000. The remainder of the Egyptian contingent will be kept in Egypt for the protection of the Suez canal.

The Bucharest official journal publishes the prince's assent to the convention with Russia.

It is reported that the bombardment of Ibrail and Barboschi recommenced yesterday evening.

In the chamber of deputies yesterday the minister of foreign affairs, in reply to a question concerning the bombardment of Ibrail, stated that the Russian batteries fired first upon the Turks, who replied. Five bombs fell into Ibrail, two of which struck the residence of the prefect. There was a slight loss of life and one house was destroyed. This occurrence, although deplorable, was not intended by the Turks. The minister concluded by saying that he had opposed every solicitation to declare the independence of Roumania, and that the country did not consider itself in a state of war with Turkey.

A dispatch from Mukhtar Pasha, dated April 30th, announces that the Russians have advanced in great force towards Kars in a westerly direction, with the object of intercepting Turkish communication with Ergeroum. The Turkish commander, leaving a sufficient force at Kars, marched out with nine battalions and occupied the village of Ichilaki, near Yordin, and west of Kars.

A subsequent telegram from Mukhtar Pasha dated May 1st, announces that some of the inhabitants of Kars had brought him reports that the Russians had attacked Kars, but were repulsed with loss.

According to a telegram from the Turkish commander at Baloum, the Russian military operations were arrested by rainy weather.

Leave Them Alone.

LONDON, May 4.—The Russian telegraphic agency states that the porte has relinquished its intention of expelling all Russian subjects from Turkey, but reserves the right of expelling suspected persons.

THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

It Votes in Favor of Shortening the Services—The Delegates to the National Conference.

SAVANNAH, May 4.—The Episcopal convention of the diocese of Georgia closed to-day after a lengthy session. The following are the delegates elected to the general conference to meet at Boston in October next:

Rev. A. K. Reese, Macon.

Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, Augusta.

Messrs. S. Benedict, W. C. Williams, Rome.

Messrs. J. R. Johnson, W. Montgomery, Savannah.

Mr. C. Jenkins, Augusta.

Mr. L. N. Whittle, Macon.

They were instructed to vote for the amendment of the constitution shortening the form of morning and evening prayer, and amending the lectionary.

REJECTED ADDRESSES.

Miller's Peculiar Views Repudiated and the Reverend Blasphemer Suspended from the Ministry.

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—In the trial of Rev. John Miller before the New Brunswick presbytery, Rev. A. Duffield, on the part of the prosecution, concluded his argument, which was principally devoted to a defense of the legality of the procedure against Mr. Miller, on grounds that his errors were vital.

Mr. Miller's letter in a New York journal was read and commented upon, and his vows as a clergyman were held to be entirely inconsistent with the doctrines he held in his book. These vows required his to adhere strictly to the confession of faith and the catechism, and also required him to preserve the place and purity of the church, both of which he had violated.

The Rev. Dr. Mott followed on part of the prosecution, and spoke outside the confession of faith and the catechism. He held Mr. Miller to be guilty on the broad field of Christianity.

The presbytery, by a unanimous vote, sustained the following specifications and charges:

First, he teaches that the soul is not immortal, that at the death of the body it dies and becomes extinct until the resurrection.

Second, that Christ, as a child of Adam, was personally accounted guilty of Adam's sin; that like other children of Adam, he inherited a corrupt nature, and that he needed to be and was redeemed by his own death

Third, that he teaches there is but one person in the godhead. We charge Mr. Miller with publicly denying and assailing important doctrines of the confession of faith and the catechism of our church.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

That Mr. Miller be, and he is hereby suspended from the ministry of the Presbyterian church until such time as he shall make manifest to the satisfaction of the Presbytery his renunciation of the errors he holds, and his solemn purpose no longer to promulgate them.

Mr. Miller said it was simply a moral intellectual impossibility for him to renounce his views, and gave notice of an appeal to the synod. The moderater then pronounced the sentence in a solemn manner, after which prayer was offered, and the Presbytery adjourned.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Gossip About the Kuklux of the North.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A joint meeting of the Union league association and of the national Union league was held here yesterday in response to a call from G. H. Harlow, of Springfield, grand secretary of the union league. About fifty prominent persons were present. Mr. Harlow said the object of the meeting was to discuss a proposition to revive the association which did such powerful work for the union during the late war, in order to assist President Hayes in carrying out his southern policy. He said the national union league was formed about four years ago under the supposition that the Union league of America was dead. He was averse to giving up the parent organization, which was ready to work vigorously if necessary. After several speeches, a committee of five was appointed to consider whether the two should unite, and how.

The committee, in a subsequent session, brought in resolutions that the national union league of Illinois should recognize the authority of the national grand council of the union league of America for the state of Illinois as the state authority, as also for subordinate state councils, and finally that the present officers of the state organization be retained until a new election. These resolutions were unanimously adopted. Speeches regarding the president's southern policy were made, and a little opposition thereto was developed, but the speeches generally favored it. In the evening, at a secret session, proper arrangements were made for the working of the council under the new name, and the state and national executive committees were formed.

Pullman in Pain.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—The trial of the case of Paine et al. vs. the Pullman Southern car company, is in progress here. It is one of great magnitude, and both sides are represented by an array of brilliant legal talent. The suit is to recover a balance of stock alleged due to Paine et. al. after the consolidation of their lines with the Pullman. The amount involved is several thousand dollars.

Reopening of Commerce.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The annual meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday, Samuel D. Babcock was elected president. A resolution was adopted requesting the government to reopen at a favorable opportunity correspondence with Great Britain relating to the collection of light dues from American shipping in the ports of the united kingdom.

Censuring Simon.

PARIS, May 4.—The republican papers are much irritated at Jules Simon's speech in the chamber of deputies yesterday about the ultramontane agitation, and some assert that the position of the cabinet may be endangered by this question. Several attribute M. Simon's conciliatory tone towards the Catholics to President McMahon's intervention.

All for a Price.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 4.—At a late hour last night, A. C. Mattox, a prominent citizen, was assaulted on Chestnut street, beaten down, robbed of a watch and a small amount of money, and fatally shot. He is still alive, but is sinking rapidly. No clue has been discovered to the murderers.

Tumbled Up.

KEOKUK, May 4.—A passenger train on the Keokuk and Desmoines railroad last evening jumped the track near Ottumwa, and nearly all of the thirty passengers on board were more or less injured. A tramp who was stealing a ride on the platform was killed.

SPLASHES OF THE GULLIES

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VENDETTA.

A Romance that Eclipses the Wildest Tales of Borderland.

The People Rise Against Assassins, and Raise a Row in which Several are Killed.

MERIDIAN, MISS., May 4.—The following is another account of the Kemper county, Miss., tragedy:

Several years since, in DeKalb, Ben Rush, a native white republican, fired at John W. Gully, democrat, missing him, but killed his brother, Sam Gully; John thereupon fired desperately, wounding Rush, who finally recovered, since which and previously, it is said, a deadly feud existed between them. Last December Gully was waylaid, shot and seriously wounded by Rush, so Gully said. Rush disappeared, and has not been seen since. The assassination of Gully on Thursday is believed to be his work.

The tragic death of Gully, who was personally known to everybody, having once been sheriff, brought together many persons seeking information and to attend the funeral, which occurred Saturday afternoon several miles from DeKalb. At the funeral much excitement prevailed, and with difficulty orderly sepulture had. On the same day, upon affidavits by divers parties, warrants were issued for the arrest of W. W. Chisolm, J. P. Gilmer, C. Rosenbaum and Hooper.

The reported threats of Chisolm and Gilmer inflamed the white people, who regarded them as almost public enemies. Gilmer had just returned from jail in St. Louis, where he had been taken by requisition on several charges of fraud. Chisolm aided in making his bond there. Sunday morning Chisolm was arrested and placed under guard at his residence in DeKalb. The crowd demanded that he should go to jail, where he was accordingly taken, his wife, daughter and young son accompanying him inside, he retaining a brace of revolvers.

At his (Chisolm's) request guards were stationed outside, also in the hall up stairs, where he himself was placed, the persons composing the guard being designated by himself, six or eight

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

TAILORS WANTED—Wanted immediately, two good Coat Makers, by Meehan & Tresnon, Merchant Tailors, Athens, Georgia. 625 may5...d3t

WANTED — Two comfortably furnished rooms for two single gentlemen, second floor preferred. Address Box 217, stating terms and locality. 600 may4...d3t

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—For a comfortable 6 or 4 room house and ground, two first-class Mules and Drays and one first-class Piano (almost new). Address G., P. O. Box 639, Atlanta, Georgia. 248 apr17...dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—That splendid Bar Room stand No. 3 Foundry street, known as T. J. Colliers' Bar will be rented cheap. Apply soon at the Bar or No. 9 Jones avenue, to J. A. Rumsey. 623 may5...d3t

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 BOWLS of that good Soup to be had at John Peel's, No. 10 Broad street to-day and a cool glass Bock Beer for 5 cents. Go and see him. 595 may3...d3t

PURE CITY WATER —The Bradshaw House Filterer is a success and renders the city water pure and sweet for drinking and other purposes at a small cost. The agent has one in operation at No. 12 West Alabama street, where he will be pleased to exhibit it and take orders for them. Give him a call. 586 may3...d3t

MINERAL WATER by the case and on draught, direct from Saratoga Springs, at Daniel & Marsh's. 000 apr22...dtf

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MATERIAL FOR SALE.—1 plow Paper Cutter, 1 Shear Card Cutter, 4 Stands, 75 lbs Pica, 150 lbs Brevier, 50 fonts Plain and Fancy Job Type, 3 fonts Brass Rule, Galleys, Sticks, etc., etc. All in good condition—some as good as new—and will be sold for 25 to 50 per cent. less than cost. Specimens sent on application to Dodson & Co., 38 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia. 602 may4...d3t

ONE of Herring's large size Safes, as good as new, for sale, or will exchange for a small one. Also, one large Mirror, 6 feet square, walnut frame, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. M. Holbrook, 33½ Whitehall street. may4...d2t

FOR SALE—A fine light Carriage and a Span of Ponies. Enquire of Smith & Curtis, 85 Peachtree street, or at 55 Broad street. 579 may3...d4t

ONE DOW'S Soda Apparatus, Generator and two Copper Fountains for sale cheap. Daniel & Marsh. 000 apr22...dtf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—April 14, a Black Onyx Pin on Mitchell or Forsyth street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Solomon's Jewelry Store, 48 Whitehall street. 631 may5...d1t

FOUND—A small Gold Necklace. The owner can get it by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. may4...d2t

LOST MONEY—All who do not send their Job Printing and Book Binding to The Constitution may lose money. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Printing and Binding. apr15 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARD, with large desirable rooms, furnished and suitable for families, can be had at 28 N. Forsyth street, one block from the capitol. apr29 tf

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOYNER & ELLIS.—FINE FURNITURE.—On Saturday, 5th May, 10½ o'clock, we will sell in front of Store, fine Rose Parlor Suit, fine Oak Extension Table, fine Marble Top Side Board, Hat Rack, Walnut Writing Table, Center Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, with a large lot desirable furniture too numerous to mention. 666 may4...d2t

AUCTION SALE of Fine Oil Paintings, English Engravings, Oil Chromos, &c., at 27 Whitehall street. The sale of this fine collection of goods commences to-night, May 3d, at 7:30 o'clock. The goods will be on exhibition after ten o'clock to-day, and will be sold without reserve. Sale positive. Joyner & Ellis, Auctioneers. 587 may...dtf

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1877

PLANTERS AND THE TOBACCO TAX.

Deputy Collector Putney attempted to collect from Mr. Salter, who is a prominent planter of Dougherty county, taxes on the tobacco that he supplied to his laborers from time to time throughout the year. In other words, the deputy collector of internal revenue claimed that all planters who furnish their hands or croppers or tenants with tobacco, are "dealers," who should make returns and procure permits to sell tobacco.

Congressman Smith took hold of the matter, and, in reply to a communication, he received from Commissioner Raum a letter addressed to ex-Senator Norwood by the then commissioner of internal revenue, J. W. Douglas, who says:

Under the provision of law, this office holds that every person who makes it his business, or any part of his business, to sell, or offer for sale, or advertise, or in any way holds himself out as willing and ready to sell manufactured tobacco, etc., is liable to buy a special tax stamp. But a farmer or planter, who simply supplies his employees with what manufactured tobacco they need for their own personal use, and for their special accommodation, and not with a view to gain, or profit to himself, is not regarded as engaged in the business of selling manufactured tobacco, and would not be required to pay a special tax for thus supplying his hired laborers with tobacco.

THE BOND AMENDMENT.

In some counties no election was held, and in others the vote was very small. These facts simply show that each citizen was satisfied that his neighbors would put in enough affirmative votes, and that there would be next to no negative votes. Their calculations have proven correct; for about twenty-five thousand of near neighbors to the respective polls did deposit their ballots, of which perhaps two thousand were against ratification. We give the returns that have been received; and with these figures we propose to drop the subject until the full official returns are "in:"

	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Atlanta	373	6
Augusta	284	11
Savannah	918	11
Macon	317	5
Athens	184	...
Covington	177	7
Columbus	144	1
Dalton	419	3
Wayne county	157	...
Dougherty "	99	11
Greene "	309	6
Rockdale "	210	...
Fort Valley	59	...
Terrell county	160	...
Pulaski "	39	...
Marietta	196	...
Carroll county	316	2
Griffin	210	...
Oglethorpe county	157	...

KARS is a town of about 12,000 people, mostly Armenian traders, who carry on an active traffic with neighboring communities on both sides of the frontier. The great strategic point is 110 miles northeast of Erzeroum. It stands on a broad table land, six thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the climate is much colder at all seasons of the year than that of the surrounding country.

THE following paragraph from the dispatches of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, indicates that another whisky raid is imminent:

Just before the expiration of his term of office President Grant ordered the dismissal of the prosecutions against about 400 persons in Georgia accused of illicit distilling. This was done at the recommendation of the attorney general and with the understanding that the illicit distilling should cease. To-day the internal revenue bureau has advices that the illicit distilling in Georgia has been renewed and the revenue officers openly defied. The revenue officers in both Georgia and North Carolina report that it will be impossible to collect the whisky tax unless they are furnished with military assistance.

AN act of the last congress requires a reduction of five in the number of internal revenue districts. This is to be accomplished by consolidating four New York districts into one, and by making Louisiana and Mississippi each a district. This leaves the two Georgia districts undisturbed.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED MAY 5. 1877.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice Hons. L. E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges—Exclusively Reported for the Constitution by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Mobile Fire Department Insurance company vs. Miller. Assumpsit, from Chatham.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff brought his action against the defendant to recover the amount of a policy of insurance on his stock of general merchandise, such as usually kept in country stores, contained in a two story shingle roof building in Darien, Georgia, which was destroyed by fire. On the trial of the case, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $5,000 with interest. The defendant made a motion for a new trial on the several grounds of error alleged therein, which was overruled by the court, and the defendant excepted.

The policy sued on states "special reference being had to the insurance application which is his warranty, and a part thereof." Also conditioned, "If an application, survey, plan or description of the property herein insured is referred to in this policy, such application, survey, plan or description shall be considered a part of this contract, and a warranty by the assured; any false representation by the assured of the condition, situation, or occupancy of the property, or any omission to make known any fact material to the risk, or an over valuation, or any misrepresentation whatever, either in a written application or otherwise * * * then, and in every such case, the policy shall be void," and again it provides that the policy is made and accepted with reference to the foregoing terms and conditions, all of which are declared to be a part of the contract. The application referred to says: "Application and survey of Henry Miller, of Darien, Ga., on which insurance is predicated; and the said applicant hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said company that the foregoing is a just, full and true exposition of all the facts and circumstances in regard to the condition, situation, value and risk of the property to be insured, and the said answers are considered the basis on which insurance is to be effected, and the same is understood as incorporated in and forming a part and parcel of the policy," and is signed by H. Miller, and dated Oct. 27, 1874. And it is also stated in the policy that "All fraud, or attempt at fraud by false swearing, or otherwise, shall cause a forfeiture of all claim on this company under this policy."

In the application are the following questions and answers: Question—If on stock, how often is inventory taken? Answer—Twice a year. Question—When was it last taken, and what amount did it reach? Answer—Last April, $13,000.

It appears from the evidence in the record, that the plaintiff was insured to the amount of $10,000—$5,000 in two other companies, by consent of defendant, that at the time of the fire, he had a stock of $17,000, and it also appeared in evidence that the plaintiff had taken an inventory of his stock after the 4th of October, and it was then worth $7,600, and that afterwards he purchased in addition $11,000 worth of goods in Savannah and had them at the time of the insurance. The defendant's motion for a new trial was based on the following alleged grounds of error:

1. Because the court erred in admitting evidence that the agent knew before and at the time of issuing the policy that gunpowder and kerosene were to be kept by assured, when said evidence was objected to on the ground that permission was not written on the policy.

2. Because the court erred in refusing to charge the jury, as requested in writing, "That if they find the value of the property destroyed was so much less than the amount sworn to in the preliminary proofs as not to be explained by unintentional mistake on the part of the plaintiff, they must find for defendant." And in charging instead, "That if they find the value of the property destroyed was so much less than the amount sworn to in the preliminary proofs as not to be explained by unintentional mistake on the part of the plaintiff, but only willful fraud and bad conduct on the part of plaintiff, then they must find for the defendant."

3. Because the court erred in refusing to charge the jury, as requested in writing, "That if they find that Miller made an application to the defendant or its agent for insurance on his stock of goods on the 27th day of October, 1874, and that such application is referred to in the policy issued thereon, such application is a warranty on the part of the assured of the truth of all statements contained therein; and if they further find that in said application Miller represented that he had last taken stock in April, 1874, and that his stock was then (in April, 1874,) of the value of $13,000, and further find that he (Miller) had taken stock in October, 1874, prior to making said application, and that his stock was then of the value of $7,600 or thereabouts, and the jury further find that the omission to state the fact of the inventory in October, 1874, by Miller was a fact material to the risk assumed by the insurance company, then the warranty was broken and policy was void from the beginning, and they must find for the defendant."

4. Because the court erred in refusing to charge the jury, as requested in writing, "That inquiry makes a fact material, the inquiry showing that the company so considered it, and the answer of the assured showing their acquiescence; and their agreement can not be questioned.

5. Because the court erred in refusing to charge the jury, as requested in writing, "That the application being made a part of the contract and a warranty by the assured, any false answer made to questions asked in said application, said answer having been warranted to be true, the policy is thereby void, and the question of materiality is not to be considered by the jury."

6 Because the court erred in charging, "That if the jury found that any fraud had been committed or attempted by which the company had lost or was injured, the policy was void."

7. Because the court erred in charging "That a representation when made a warranty must be material, and that the jury can judge of its materiality."

8. Because the charge of the court was contrary to law.

9. Because the verdict of the jury was contrary to the evidence.

10. Because the verdict of the jury was contrary to the charge of the court.

11. Because the verdict of the jury was contrary to the law and the evidence.

The evidence in the record discloses the fact that the plaintiff's stock of goods in his store, at the time of the fire, amounted to at least $17,000. The defendant's agent, who went to Darien soon after the fire to adjust the loss, estimated the stock of goods in plaintiff's store at the time of the fire at $17,637 55. There were other witnesses who estimated the stock at more than that, at the time of the fire. Polak, the defendant's agent and adjuster, certified on the 27th of February, 1875, (the fire having occurred the 14th of February) that having carefully examined the loss of Miller, for which the above claim is made, and having investigated the circumstances attending the origin of said fire, he believed that claimant has suffered loss (without fraud) to the amount of $12,000 to $15,000. There was no error in admitting the evidence that the agent of the defendant knew before, and at the time of issuing the policy that gunpowder and kerosene were to be kept by the assured, in view of the facts disclosed in the record. The omission to insert the permission in the policy, was the fault of the defendant's agent, as shown by his evidence, and the following letter written by him to the plaintiff before the fire:

AGENCY AT SAVANNAH, GA.,
January 5th, 1875.

Mr. Henry Miller, Darien, Ga.—DEAR SIR—In looking over our register, we find that we omitted to give you permission to keep kerosene oil and powder, we therefore enclose a permit, which please file with your policy."—May on Insurance, section 130. It was insisted, on the argument for the plaintiff in error, that inasmuch as the insured, in answering the questions propounded to him when he made his application for the policy, stated that the last inventory in his stock was made in April last, when the evidence showed at the trial that he had taken stock in October, a short time before the policy was issued, therefore his statement being untrue in that particular, made the policy void in law, whether it materially affected the risk of the defendant or not, or whether it was willfully and fraudulently made or not, or whether it was an unintentional mistake or not, and being a question of law exclusively, the court erred in submitting any of those questions to the jury in its charge under the evidence. The 2802d section of the code of this state declares that "Every application for insurance must be made in the utmost good faith, and the representations contained in such application are considered as covenanted to be true by the applicant. Any variation by which the nature, or extent, or character of the risk is changed, will avoid the policy," that is to say any variation, by which the nature, or extent, or character of the risk is changed, will constitute a breach of that covenant, and will avoid the policy. It is not any and every variation from the representations contained in the application, that will constitute a breach of the covenant of warranty and avoid the policy. The variation must be such as to change the nature, or extent, or character of the risk, in order to avoid the policy. If the insured should state in his application for a fire policy, in answer to the question as to what was his age, that he was thirty years old, when in fact he was 31, it would be a variation, but not such a variation, as would change the nature, or extent, or character of the risk of the insurance company. Again, the 2 803 section declares that "any verbal or written representations of facts by the assured to induce the acceptance of the risk, if material, must be true, or the policy is void." A failure to state a material fact, if not done fraudulently, does not avoid the policy, but the wilful concealment of such a fact, which would enhance the risk, will avoid the policy. Code 2804. Wilful misrepresentation by the assured as to any material inquiry made will avoid the policy. Code 2806. Whether the variation claimed in this case changed the nature, or extent, or character of the defendant's risk, or whether it was material or done wilfully, or fraudulently, were questions of fact to be determined by the jury from the evidence, and not questions of law for the court to decide. In view of the provisions of our code, and the interpretation thereof by this court, in the Southern Life Insurance company vs. Wilkinson, 53d Ga. Rep., 535, there was no error in overruling the second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh grounds of the motion for a new trial. The sixth ground of alleged error is that the court charged the jury "that if they found any fraud had been committed, or attempted, by which the company had lost or was injured the policy was void." The point made by the plaintiff in error is that if the assured attempted to commit a fraud upon the company and failed, although the company lost nothing, and was not injured, still the attempt to defraud would avoid the policy. We recognize the principle that, by the terms of the policy a wilful attempt at fraud by the insured, by false swearing, or otherwise, would void the policy, and the question is, whether that is not the fair interpretation of the charge of the court, in view of the evidence in the record. The entire charge of the court is not set forth, but the presumption is that the court gave the proper explanation in relation to this point in the case, in the absence of its general charge, but if it did not, it was the privilege and duty of the defendant to have requested the court to have done so, if it had not been satisfied with the charge as given, or to have set forth what was the entire charge of the court in relation to that point in the case. There being sufficient evidence to sustain the verdict, it was not contrary to law, or the evidence.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

W. D. Harden, for plaintiff in error.
R. E. Lester, for defendant.

Triest et al. vs. Watts & Bro. Motion and Complaint, from Chatham.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. A fi fa for the summary enforcement of a lien on specific personalty, such as a saw mill, may be arrested by a creditor of the defendant, as well as by the defendant himself, and this whether the property is replevied or not.—Code § 1991, ¶ 4. It follows that the judgment upon the verdict deciding the issue must, in some cases, be a special judgment against the property, and cannot be a general judgment against the defendant. There is no provision of law (as there is in attachment proceedings), for one species of judgment in some cases and for another species in other cases. The result is, that, whether the property be replevied or not, the only judgment that can be rendered in favor of the plaintiff is a special judgment declaring the property subject; the amount for which it is subject being also distinctly specified. The amount thus adjudged to the creditor, as constituting a lien on the specific property, is the eventual condemnation money. The execution to be issued is for the enforcement of that lien; and, where the property has been replevied, the replevy bond is cumulative security for the discharge of the judgment. The original lien on the property not being created by the levy, but existing prior to any seizure (Code, section 1985), is not extinguished by the replevy bond. As soon as the appropriate special judgment has been entered, the replevy bond is available, and the plaintiff may sue thereon, with or without proceeding to enforce execution against the property, the sureties on the bond having the right to take up and control the execution on paying off the same, thereby discharging their obligation.

2. Until after the appropriate special judgment has been entered against the property, there is no breach of the replevy bond, and, consequently, an action on the bond not supported by such a judgment can not be maintained.

3. A general judgment against the defendant, where only a special judgment could have been legally rendered, is not one that can be used to affect the sureties on the defendant's replevy bond, and the court will not set it aside at their instance, though it be subject to be set aside at the instance of the defendant himself.

4. After a verdict has been rendered finding the denial of lien to be untrue, the court will not, at the instance of the sureties on the defendant's replevy bond, pass an order setting aside the "lien proceedings" and declaring them null and void, for any of the reasons specified in the record in this case. The sureties have no right to be heard on a motion to set aside the proceedings, whatever may be their right to resist any judgment founded thereon, when it is sought to be used against them.

Judgment reversed.

Geo. A. Mercer, for plaintiffs in error.
A. P. Adams, for defendants.

Wayne vs. Lawrence. Ejectment, from Chatham.

BLECKLEY, J.

An antenuptial contract executed in Georgia, in July 1821, whereby the intended wife conveyed certain of her property, real and personal, to trustees, in trust, for the use of herself, for and during the term of her natural life, and from and after her decease, then to the use of the heirs of her body by her intended husband begotten, and in default of such issue, then to the use of herself or her intended husband (whichever might be the survivor) her or his executors, administrators and assigns, forever, was a conveyance expressed in such terms as that the same would, prior to the abolition of entails, have passed an estate tale in real property. Therefore, under the rule of construction prescribed and made uniform by the act of December 21, 1821, the use which vested in the intended wife was an absolute, unconditional, fee-simple estate, and the offspring of the marriage took nothing as purchasers.

Judgment reversed.

Hartridge & Chisholm; George. A. Mercer, for plaintiff in error.
John M. Guerard, for defendant.

Mobile Fire Department Insurance company vs. Coleman & Cullatt. Assumpsit, from Richmond.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Parol evidence is admissible to prove that the insurance agent knew a fact which he ought to have stated in the policy, but did not.

2. To render a contract of insurance void under the Code of Georgia, for any matter, whether of covenant or representation, there must be some degree of materiality in such matter.

3. The cash value of a house is not necessarily what it cost to build it, or what it would cost to build a similar house at the same place.

4. There was no material error in the charge of the court, and the verdict is warranted by the evidence under the law applicable to the case.

Judgment affirmed.

W. D. Harden, for plaintiff in error.
R. E. Lester, for defendants.

Penniman vs. The State. Perjury, from Chatham.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Perjury may be assigned upon an affidavit charging an offense, and made for the purpose of procuring a warrant therefor.

2. If the justice of the peace, in administering the oath, acted officially, it need not further appear that he acted judicially.

3. Where the indictment distinctly charges that the false oath was taken in a judicial proceeding and in a matter material to the issue, and where the proceeding and the issue are plainly indicated, any mere vagueness or incompleteness of description must be excepted to specially on arraignment, and is not cause for arresting the judgment.

4. The motion for new trial, under the judge's certificate to the bill of exceptions qualifying the matters of fact, was properly overruled.

Judgment affirmed.

N. C. Collier, by W. D. Harden, for plaintiff in error.
A. B. Smith, solicitor-general, by Z. D. Harrison, Meldrim & Adams, for the state.

Baker and Tompkins vs. Scofield. Case, from Bartow.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. What was done by a city council, as such, in refusing or granting permission to a private person to cut a ditch which proved to be a nuisance to the occupants of certain lots in the neighborhood, ought to appear by the municipal records (see 44 Ga., 529.) But what the person may have said to the council orally as to his wanting leave to cut the ditch, or as to his willingness to be responsible for all damages that might result from cutting it, and what answers may have been made to him orally by members of the council, might be proved by parol. The presumption, however, is (until the contrary appears) that communications to and from a city council are in writing. It was not error to exclude the parol evidence offered in this case.

2. From the nature of the nuisance, the length of time it existed, the character and value of the property affected by it, and all other facts in evidence, the amount found by the jury was grossly inadequate as compensation to the plaintiffs for their injury, up to the time of bringing their action.

Judgment reversed.

M. R. Stansell; Dabney & Fouche, for plaintiffs in error.
No appearance for defendant.

Hallett, Seaver & Burbank vs. Blain & Harris. Certiorari, from Glynn.

JACKSON, J.

1. When a case from the justice courts is brought by certiorari to the superior court, and the errors complained of are questions of law, the superior court should make a final decision thereon without sending the case back.

2. Where the answer of the garnishee admitted the possession of notes belonging to the defendant, but did not admit that he had any of defendant's money in his possession, and the justice court awarded judgment against the defendant and the garnishee personally, the superior court should have finally decided the case by ordering the judgment against the defendant to stand and setting aside the judgment against the garnishee personally, and ordering the notes to be brought into the superior court, and proceedings to be had thereon, as directed in section 3305 of the code.

Judgment reversed.

Simon Hitch, by Z. D. Harrison, for plaintiffs in error.
Goodyear & Harris, by brief, for defendants.

Ann W. Turner vs. Joseph C. Thompson. Equity, from Chatham.

JACKSON, J.

1. The principle of the common law, that the right to the easement of light and air passing over another's land through ancient windows may be acquired by possession and use, is not applicable to this country, and is rejected by the current of American authority.

2. Where an executrix sold a half lot of land, with a tenement thereon, having windows opening upon the other half lot, and bought the other half herself at the same sale, she will be estopped from obstructing the passage of light and air through such windows, if those windows were necessary to the admission of sufficient light and air for the reasonable enjoyment of the tenement which she sold; *aliter* if sufficient light and air can be derived from other windows opened, or which could conveniently be opened elsewhere in the tenement to make the rooms reasonably useful and enjoyable.

3. In dividing the lot between the executrix and the purchaser, there being no dividing fence at the time of the sale, regard should be had to the outbuildings in the rear of the mansion bought by the purchaser, and if the line which his deed calls for divides the lot substantially between his half and that of the executrix, and includes the outbuildings in his rear in his half and those in the rear of the purchase of the executrix in her half, and the jury find such to be the true line, it should stand, and any obstructions or fences within the purchaser's side of such line erected by the executrix should be removed.

4. As the decree of the court perpetually enjoins the executrix from obstructing the rights of the purchaser, without regard to the nature or location of the obstructions, or the necessity of the windows to the purchaser's tenement to insure the reasonable use thereof or of the rooms lighted by those windows, and as the evidence does not show their necessity and the jury did not pass thereon, a new trial is granted.

Judgment reversed.

Joan M. Guerard, for plaintiff in error.
A. P. Adams, for defendant.

William A. Jenkins vs. The German Southern Congregation of Effingham county. Foreclosure of mortgage, from Effingham.

JACKSON, J.

A plea that "prior to 1860, one Walls did execute a certain mortgage deed whereby he did charge said land in said rule nisi mentioned with the payment of a certain sum of money, that after the execution of said mortgage deed the respondent became the purchaser of said land bona fide, in the due course of trade, and for a valuable consideration; that after said purchase by said respondent, to wit: on the 14th of January, 1871, believing, by mistake, that the said mortgage, executed as aforesaid by said Walls, was a good and legal subsisting incumbrance and lien on the land so purchased as aforesaid by the respondent, this respondent by mistake as aforesaid, believing that said land was liable to be levied on and sold to pay said mortgage so executed by said Walls, when the truth is, as this respondent is now advised and believes, that said mortgage was not a good and legal subsisting lien or incumbrance on said land, as no suit had been commenced on or before the day aforesaid to enforce the payment of said mortgage deed executed by said Walls, and so it is that, by mistake of the law and the fact of the liability of said land to said mortgage, and to relieve said land from said liability, this respondent, without any consideration whatever, did execute the mortgage deed now the subject of foreclosure in the proceedings aforesaid. Wherefore this respondent says that said mortgage is void, and no judgment should be rendered thereon against him," without more, is bad, and was properly stricken on demurrer thereto.

Judgment affirmed.

A. B. Smith; J. L. Singleton, for plaintiff in error.
R. E. Lester, for defendant.

Levi Lilienthal vs. Aaron Champion. In equity, from Chatham.

JACKSON, J.

1. If a mortgage executed prior to June, 1865, be foreclosed prior to the first of January, 1870, and be active in trying to condemn some of the mortgaged property, it is not barred by the act of 1869, though it be not levied upon the particular property in the hands of a purchaser and advertised for sale and the purchaser notified thereof, until 1874.

2. The purchaser of part of the mortgaged property cannot complain of any disposition made of other portions thereof prior to the date of his purchase, the mortgage having been duly recorded.

3. The purchaser of property which is incumbered with a mortgage lien, who bought the whole title, and not the equity of redemption merely *eo nomine*, and paid full price for the land with no deduction of price on account of the mortgage, may set up usury in the mortgage, though the mortgage had been foreclosed as against the mortgagor, and the usurious interest had been paid before his purchase. Not being a party to the proceeding to foreclose the mortgage, he is not concluded thereby; nor is he concluded by the judgment rendered against the mortgagor on an affidavit of illegality. The equitable right of the purchaser to set up the usury in defense of his purchase in such a case depends upon the price he actually paid, whether a fair and full price, without regard to the mortgage, was paid to the mortgagor, or a deduction was made on account of the mortgage—especially where the mortgagor and vendor is insolvent and has gone into bankruptcy.

Judgment reversed.

J. R. Saussy, for plaintiff in error.
S. Yates Levy, for defendant.

Selina Munroe vs. Wm. S. Basinger. Complaint, from Chatham.

JACKSON, J.

A bequest for the benefit of a slave in 1357, was inconsistent with the provisions of the act of 1818, and void; and the will must be construed under the law as it existed at that date. This case is fully covered by Bennett vs. Williams, 46 Ga., 399.

Judgment affirmed.

J. V. Ryals, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
S. Yates Levy; R. E. Lester, for defendant.

This case was argued at the last term and decision reserved.

A. A. W. Barclay vs. James J. Waring, guardian. In equity, from Chatham.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where title to property is put in trustees for the use of husband, wife and children, in certain contingencies set out in the marriage settlement, such title in the trustees is not divested by a verdict of a total divorce in favor of the wife, so as to vest the property absolutely in the children, the trustee being no party to the proceeding in the divorce case and the verdict of the jury being silent in respect to the disposition of the property, although the property was embraced in a schedule (not sworn to) attached to the libel for the divorce, particularly as no judgment or decree of the court was rendered which disposed of the property in any way.

2. Where an antenuptial deed settled certain property of the wife, vesting the legal title in trustees for that purpose, "in trust nevertheless to and for the sole and separate use of the said Margaret Marshall for and during her natural life, not subject to the debts, contracts or control of the said Adelbert, her intended husband, or any future husband, and from and after her death, then in trust to and for the sole and separate use of such person or persons as the said Margaret may by deed or will duly executed appoint, and if the said Margaret should depart this life without making such appointment, either by deed or will, then in trust to and for the husband and children of the said Margaret, should they survive her;" and where the said settlement had been mutilated by tearing off some of the signatures thereto, and a postnuptial deed had been made by the husband, by virtue of his marital rights, settling the property differently, and the wife had obtained a total divorce from the husband, and had died leaving an only child, and this child by guardian brought a bill in equity to cancel the postnuptial, and set up the antenuptial deed on the ground that the latter had been fraudulently mutilated by her father in order to make the former deed, and alter the terms of settlement after the marriage; and where the father defended the case by alleging that the antenuptial deed was mutilated and destroyed before the marriage by the trustee, in his presence and that of his wife and the trustee, and where both wife and trustee were dead at the time of the trial:

Held, 1st. That the husband, the other parties to the settlement *in esse* at its execution and alleged destruction being dead, was an incompetent witness to prove the destruction of the marriage settlement; and as he was the only witness to prove its legitimate destruction before the marriage, the decree setting up the antenuptial and canceling the postnuptial deed was right—its original execution having been sufficiently established by proof.

Held, 2d. That the deed of settlement thus set up gave the property to the children and husband on two contingencies, first that the wife and mother made no other appointment, and secondly, that they survived her, and inasmuch as the deed in express terms contemplated not only the defendant then about to marry the wife, but any future husband she might afterwards marry, it must means by the words "the husband should he survive her," some person who should be her husband at her death; and as, after the divorce a vinculo matrimonii, the defendant ceased to be her husband, and at her death was not the husband who survived her, he took nothing in the property conveyed by the deed of settlement.

Judgment affirmed.

W. U. Garrard, for plaintiff in error.
Jackson, Lawton & Basinger, for defendant.

This case was argued at the last term and the decision reserved.

A. B. Goodman et al. vs. M. Y. Henderson.

1. A written agreement "to retire from the business of purchasing, in the Savannah market, green hides, sheepskins and hides, and skins dried by butchers, forever;" and to "use (they and each of them) their influence in favor of" the other party, to whom they transferred their good will and the good will of each of them in and to said business, in consideration of one hundred dollars per month for and during the term of two years, and three-eighths of one per cent per pound on all green hides up to thirty thousand pounds purchased in the Savannah market, is not an illegal contract, as being in general restraint of trade, and therefore contrary to public policy.

2. On proof of loss of the original agreement, and the correctness of a copy, the copy may go to the jury as evidence.

3. The meaning of the words "in the Savannah market" being in dispute and ambiguous, it was right to admit parol evidence to explain their true sense as ordinarily used in Savannah, whether limited to the Savannah market house, or the Savannah market in its commercial sense, and on the evidence, the question was properly left to the jury.

4. The damage for violating the contract having been fixed in the agreement at $5,000—it being therein written that that sum was "not to be considered in the nature of a penalty, but as stipulated and liquidated damages," and the jury having passed upon the questions of facts, and the law having been ruled substantially right, this court will not control the discretion of the presiding judge in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Jackson, Lawton and Basinger, for plaintiffs in error.
Hartridge & Chisolm, for defendants.

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And I'll try to be quiet with all my might,
No matt r what hour you come at night."
So man, unless he be made of wood,
Could resist an offer so fair and good;
So he said, "Now, Mary my woe or weal
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"Oh Ned" she answered "your all may depend,
I'll keep the secret till life shall end."
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Leave Charleston on the evening of the 10th, at 7 o'clock.

Fare for Round Trip $2 00

PARTIES can visit Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter for the additional expense of 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Pendleton's book store, Central Hotel, G. O. Robertson & Co.'s music store

C. W. ARNOLD, Manager.

122 may5...2t Harlem, Ga

Milton County Sheriff's Sales for June.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in June next, the following property, to-wit

Lots of land numbers 66, 67, 68, and fraction number 86, all lying and being in the first district and second section of Milton county Levied on as the property of George H Jones, to satisfy a fi fa issued by J L Mayfield, Tax Collector of Milton county, against George H Jones. Property pointed out by J L Mayfield, Tax Collector. This May 1, 1877

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, one lot of land number 754, in the first district and second section of Milton county. Levied on as the property of R L Haynes, to satisfy one Justice Court fi fa in favor of J Patterson against R L Haynes Levy made and returned to me by M M James, L C. This May 1, 1877

627 may5...wtd WM BUISE, Sheriff.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, March 11, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 30 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	4 05 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 51 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 05 a m
Arrives at Columbus	5 10 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Lines at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Train on Blakely Extension leaves Mondays Tuesdays, Thursdays and Friday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 58 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 20 p m
Arrives at Macon frm Eufaula & Albany	7 15 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 22 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	3 15 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Rail road for all points in Florida.

Passenger for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS, General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.

W. J. RAOUL, Supt. southwestern Railroad, Macon.

Housee-Furnish'ng Goods.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS,

36 and 38 PEACHTREE STREET, Cor. of Walton,

ATLANTA, GA.

JOBBERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Stoves, House-Furnishing Goods, Slate and Iron Mantles, Grates, Tinners' Trimmings, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Steam Pipe and Fixtures, Pumps, Rubber Hose Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, &c

We have the LARGEST stove house in the state, and keep the most complete assortment of goods in this section of the country. Our facilities for purchasing are equal to any house in the south. We are determined not to be excelled and propose to sell as low as any other house. We ask a careful inspection of our stock and guarantee to save our customers money Try us.

355 apr22...tues wed& thu

Horseshoes Nails Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

JUNIATA

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Cut Nails & Spikes,

HORSE SHOE BAR AND SHEET IRON.

Goods warranted equal to any in the market. Send for circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS,"

Corner 15th and Etna Streets, [illegible] **SBURGH, PA.**

Undertakers.

C. H. SWIFT, Ag't

FOR

O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,

DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."

Bodies preserved by the freezing process.

Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter promptly attended to.

oct18 d&w

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent, Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art.

☞ with greatly reduced prices. ☜

Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.

mar9... apr28...ou1w

New Advertisements.

EXCURSION

FROM

Augusta to Charleston!

For the Benefit of Harlem M. E. Church. Will leave Augusta on the evening of

May 9th, 1877, at 8 o'clock

Leave Charleston on the evening of the 10th, at 7 o'clock.

Fare for Round Trip $2 00

PARTIES can visit Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter for the additional expense of 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Pendleton's book store, Central Hotel, G. O. Robertson & Co.'s music store

C. W. ARNOLD, Manager.

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WILLIAM ROGERS, General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.

W. J. RAOUL, Supt. southwestern Railroad, Macon.

Postponed Commissioner's Sale.

UNDER an order from Douglas Superior Court we will sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House in Douglasville, Douglas county, on Tuesday, the first day of June, 1877, all the real estate belonging to the New Manchester Manufacturing Company, being 1235½ acres in Douglas county; consisting of land lot 882, and parts of lots 881, 928, 929, 953 and 954, in the 14th district and 2d section This is a valuable Water Power Sale made for partition and sold at the risk of A. S. Atkinson, as executor of C. J. McDonald, the former purchaser. Terms cash purchaser paying for titles March 29, 1877.

JOHN G. BOWDON,
JOHN F. GLOVER,
W. N. MAGUIRK,
Commissioners.

000 may8 1wtds

LOST.

I HAVE LOST the following note in this city. All persons are hereby warned not to trade for the same.

M T SIMMONS.

Columbus, Ga., Sept. 13, 1873.

On or by the first day of June, 1875. I promise to pay JOHN A. CORBALLY, or bearer, Two Hundred Dollars, part of purchase money for the east part of city lot No 262

577 may3...d3t ALICE J. HUGHES.

Atlanta Air-Line House.

The Building Thoroughly Improved! Every Room New and Comfortably Furnished! Within 70 yards of Union Passenger Depot Regular Boarders furnished with good rooms Transient Rates, per day.....$1 50

Single Meals or Lodging..... 50

Special rates for longer time

Day Boarders Wanted. E. T. WHITE,

000 may3...dlw Manager.

THE ATLANTA METHODIST ADVOCATE, an official paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States, in its ninth volume, has never missed a week or been an hour behind time. Circulation 2 500, $2 per year. In advance. Six months for $1.

HITCHCOCK & WALDEN, Publishers 110 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

E. Q. FULLER, D. D., Editor.

may2 dtf

REMOVAL!

I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public generally to my removal from No. 47 Peachtree street to

Norcross Building,

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Phillips & Crew, where I will transact the wholesale and retail

DRUG BUSINESS

in all its branches. The retail and Prescription Department will be in charge of Mr. Chas. H Greene, recently of Augusta, Ga., long and favorably known as a skilful Pharmacist

Dr. J. S. Pemberton will be with me, whose skill and experience in the drug business require no comment. He will have charge of the Manufacturing, and assist in the Wholesale Department. My customers may rely on being supplied with

Pure Drugs and Medicines

at as low prices as reliable articles can be furnished.

In this connection I will tender my thanks to former patrons, and to assure them of my appreciation of thus esteemed favors, and to extend to them and all others a hearty invitation to call on me in my new quarters.

348 apr22 d3m GEO. J HOWARD.

Notice.

HAVING sold my interest in the Planing Mill M. and Co. in Factory, I have removed my office to No. 24 Loyd street (Markham House Block) I will contract for or superintend the erection of

All Classes of Buildings

on reasonable terms. Having purchased the extensive

SAW MILLS

of I. H. Hall & Co., of Polk county, I am prepared to furnish Bills of Lumber, sawed from the finest Long Leafed Pine, at the Lowest Prices. A large stock of

Seasoned Lumber!

on hand, for sale at prices to suit the times.

Atlanta, April 13, 1877. J. C. PECK.

176 apr13...dlm

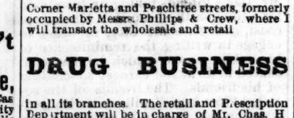
Fly Traps! Fly Traps!!

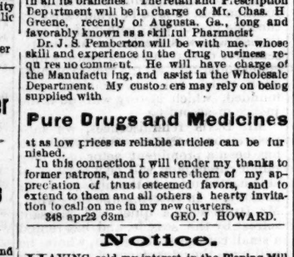
Hunnicutt & Bellingraths.

SAVE All Fly Trap, The Trap of the age, at

36 and 38 Peachtree street.

435dwzz dlm





MILITARY CLOTHING.

ESTABLISHED 1894.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the U. S Long and favorably known in the Southern Trade.

JACOB REED,

301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement with samples of goods, etc., furnished on application

feb4...4eodtm

Notice in Bankruptcy

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Samuel W. Small, Bankrupt.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Samuel W. Small, of Atlanta Fulton county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

NOAH R. FOWLES, Assignee.

418 apr24...d1atw

B. WOODWARD & CO.,

Cotton Brokers

WE have special arrangements with our friends in New York for purchase and sale Future Contracts. dec8—d3m

Business Directory.

E. P. SCOTT & CO.,

8 Exchange Court, New York,

Bankers & Merchants.

BUY and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Gold on Commission. Also, contracts for future delivery of Cotton. jan26—d3m b'd

Dentists.

HOLLAND & GRENSHAW,

DENTISTS.

Office, 44 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

june1 7, 1876—dly

D. SMITH,

Dentist.

Office 66 and Residence 175 Whitehall Stre ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

nov28, 1876—dly

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,

Dentist.

63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street.

jan10, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

ANDREW BATES,

Attorney at Law,

GRANT'S NEW BUILDING,

40 Marietta Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

71 apr8 1877 d6m

B. S. IRVIN,

Attorney at Law

WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

PRACTICE in Wilkes and neighboring counties. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of claims. nov19, 1876—dly

POPE BARROW. DAVID C. BARROW, JR

BARROW BROS.,

Attorneys at Law

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

june25, 1876—dly

GEO F. WOOTEN,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I MAKE all kinds of collecting a Specialty, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attached to any claim unless a collection is made Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8, 1877...dly

R. A. MASSEY,

Attorney at Law

DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the counties of Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30, 1877—d12m

B. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER

BERNER & TURNER,

Attorneys at Law

FORSYTH, GEORGIA,

WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga. Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga feb1, 1877—dly

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office, No. 5 Kimball House, First Floor,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION to Cases arising under the Commercial Law. aug29, 1876—dly

LEONARD PHINIZY,

Attorney at Law

8½ E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet, Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, President Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Hon. John P. King, President Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G. Harris President Southern Mutual Ins. Co., Athens, Ga ☞ Claims collected in any part of the State feb26, 1877—dly

W. L. MARLER. HENRY PERRY

MARLER & PERRY,

Attorneys at Law.

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

SPECIAL attention given to collections. Will practice in the courts of Hall, Jackson, Banks Dawson, Lumpkin, White and Rabun counties. june20, 1876—dly

H. W. BALDWIN,

Attorney at Law

MADISON, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES—Dr. John P. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T Bartlett, Col Geo W. Adair. june9—dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN

L. J. GLENN & SON,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the room formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlenbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. dec31—dtf

G. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney at Law

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

mar22—dtf

Brick for Sale.

200,000 BRICK always on hand at Reduced Prices. I am also prepared to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times. Call on

PAT LYNCH,

Builder and Contractor

[illegible] No.

DRS. A. K. & R. H. TAYLOR,

—Formerly of Memphis—

Resident Physicians

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

PERSONS desiring information, will receive prompt and careful attention.

882 mar31...dtf

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same,

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

175 apr18...d1mo

NEW FIRM.

COOK & STEWART,

Successors to Cook, Ganby & Co.,

Contractors & Builders,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Atlanta Steam Planing Mills.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, and all kinds of House Building Material, furnished on short notice, and at lowest cash prices Manufacturers of Cook's Three Rail Combined Wood and Iron Fence.

G. W. D. COOK. F. S. COOK.

FRED. S. STEWART.

pr6...d2m, fri, sun & wed. 9dp

ONE CAR LOAD

Refrigerators and Ice Boxes,

AT Manufacturers prices; must be sold. Call and see. A liberal discount to the trade. HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS, 36 and 38 Peachtree, cor Walton street, 353 apr22 d1m Atlanta Ga.

Livery Stable

AND OMNIBUS LINE, ATHENS, GEORGIA

BUS meets every train, both at the Georgia and North-Eastern depot. Call for Cooper Bus. J. Z. COOPER

apr19-d1aw1f

Claim and General Business Agency,

Atlanta, Ga.

THE undersigned has opened an office in the city of Atlanta, for the collection of claims, private and public, and the transaction of business generally at the State Capitol and at Washington. Prompt attention will be given to business with the various State departments. Salaries and other demands collected, and information furnished, when desired. Charges reasonable. Orders solicited.

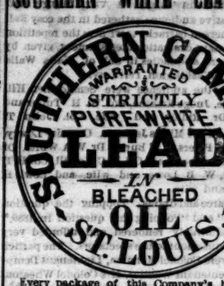
J. R. SNEED, Address P. O. Box 548.

496 apr26 d1f

White Lead.

W. H. Gaskell, Pres't. F. W. Rockwell, Sec

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.



Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Flow Pipe Test."

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE Lead. It is not placed upon a second or inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.

For sale by DUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street, and GEO. J. HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street. oct31—d6mo

Spool Cotton.

ESTABLISHED 1812

(Wound on White Spools.)

GEORGE A. CLARK, Sole Agent.

A full assortment of this celebrated brand of SPOOL COTTON can now be had at the Popular Dry Goods House of

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.

P. S.—All our customers supplied with CLARK'S O. N. T. WRAPPING PAPER, FREE OF CHARGE, on application.

dec22—d6mo M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO

TO THE PUBLIC.

E. RAUSCHENBERG & SON,

House and Sign

PAINTERS.

PAPER HANGING and Glazing. Calcimining a Specialty. Give us a call. No 6 West Hunter Street, under M. Rich & Bro.

455 apr26...dlmo

A. SATZKY,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 4 Peachtree Street,

Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

GREAT REDUCTION in Price of New and Fashionable Spring and Summer goods. This stock comprises all the latest designs of French and English Suitings, English and French Diagonals and all Colored Cloths and Doeskin, all of which I am prepared to make up in my usual style by first class workmen. Call and examine before purchasing your suits elsewhere. 99 apr5-d1m

ELLIS, DAVIS & CO.,

Slate Manufacturers & Roofers.

SLATE roofs have no equal; will last a century. It is economy to use it in preference to anything. We keep a good stock on hand, and ready to do work at short notice in the city or any part of the country. Our prices are much lower than heretofore Office at J. M. Moyers' lime depot, 52 Broad street. Orders promptly executed by

355 apr22 d1m A. M. GOODRICH.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Institute of Common and Statute Law

BY JOHN B. MINOR, LL. D.,

Professor of Common and Statute Law in the University of Virginia.

Vol. I. Rights which Relate to the Person.

Vol. II. Rights which relate to Real Property.

3d edition, with Chronology of the Law, Table of Contents, and of Cases, and Complete Index

Price $15, with discount to the trade.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & CO., and RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, Richmond, Va., and by booksellers generally. Address (P. O. University of Va.) M. McKENNIS & SON, Booksellers and Publishers 974 apr6...d&wlm

B. M. WOOLLEY'S Painless American **OPIUM** Cure or **ANTIDOTE.**

The habit of using Morphine, Gum Opium, Laudanum or elixir of opium cured painlessly and speedily, by this **improved remedy** Manufactured at Atlanta, Ga at **reduced prices.** Tested in hundreds of cases Guaranteed. Valuable pamphlets Free. Address B. M Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

52 apr2-2awd&w

Camp's Early Prolific Corn

34th Year's Selection.

THIS is a white Corn, maturing early. Price 15 cents per packet of one pound in store, or 35 cents by mail.

MARK W. JOHNSON, Commission Merchant, Atlanta, Ga.

apr8 d&wtf

Prolific Cotton,

4th Year.

CAMP'S Early Prolific Cotton Seeds—crop of 1876—Careful selections by Mr. Harry Camp, of Covington, from the celebrated D. Dickson and W. H. Aaron cotton seeds. Price per sack of one peck $1 00. For sale by

MARK W. JOHNSON, apr8 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

USE

HOWARD HYDRAULIC CEMENT

FOR

Building Purposes,

SUCH AS

Bridges, Foundations, Cisterns, Vaults, &c.

USED IN

Bridges and Culverts on Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Send for circular. Address G. H. WARING, 547 may1...d6m Kingston, Ga.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Turner & Braumuller is this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. L. Braumuller will continue the business. He is authorized to collect and receipt for all amounts due said firm, and will pay all demands against the firm or Mrs. Agnes Turner and W. H. Turner.

The retiring partners bespeak for him a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon the firm.

MRS. AGNES TURNER, W. H. TURNER, O. L. BRAUMULLER.

May 1st, 1877.

To the Public.

HAVING secured exclusive control of the business formerly conducted by Turner & Braumuller I have determined to sell all my goods EXTREMELY LOW, and consequently STRICTLY FOR CASH. Soliciting patronage on this basis, I am, respectfully,

553 may1...dtw O. L. BRAUMULLER.

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most success

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-dtf

W. Jennings & Co.,
WHITE PINE
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
38 Decatur Street.
feb8—d3mo

75 Seventy-five 75
75 Seventy-five 75
75 Seventy-five 75
☞ New Styles for Spring,
☞ New Styles for Spring,
☞ New Styles for Spring,
Have been received—and more to come—a the "DOMESTIC" office,
31 PEACHTREE STREET.
No Patterns ever combined such *ELEGANCE, ECONOMY & RELIABLE FIT.*
000 apr11..dtf

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your Druggist and get a 75 cent bot le of August Flower or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale Druggists. 31 apr24 deodaweowtf

New Advertisements.

Stray mule—C H Parmenter.
U S Fertilizing and Chemical Company.
Excursion to Charleston—C W Arnold.
Sheriff's sales—Wm Buise.
Thompson's Ladies' Cafe.
Black onyx pin lost—Solomon.
Sheriff's sale—John L Camp.
Funeral notice of Mr James L Thompson.
Vegetine—H R Stevens.
Mrs Ballard's school for young ladies.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Wonders of modern science—Dr R V Pierce.
Bar room stand for rent—J A Rumsey.
Tailors wanted—Meehan & Tresnon.
Dr Bull's Cough Syrup
Andrew's Bazar—W R Andrews.
American Jewelry Co—Cincinnati, Ohio.
Vegetable soap—The St Charles

Mrs. Ballard's School for Young Ladies on Ivy street.

A private school of high character for young ladies, has been one of the requiremen's of Atlanta, and one of its deficiencies. Various efforts have been made to supply the need and have failed. There is a solid promise of success in Mrs. Ballard's school As a teacher, she embodies in herself, the character, experience and qualifications which should secure success. She has now nearly forty pupils, and, we are glad to learn that, her success has enabled her to make an engagement, for the next session, with an accomplished teacher, and refined high spirited lady, whose connections are well known in this community. We have good reason to hope that this combination will assure the prosperity of the school, and establish in Atlanta on a firm foundation, an academy for young ladies second to none in the state. 636 1t

To All, Particularly Invalids,

spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develope itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of curp, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion; disordered liver, want o appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know or no remedy so harmless and d cisive in its action It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect, They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists.
may1... deodlm

Florida.

A throng of sufferers with coughs and colds, annually go South to enjoy the ethereal mildness of the land of flowers. To them we would say the necessity of that expensive trip is obviated by Compound Honey of Tar, which speedily vanquishes the coughs and colds incident to this rigorous clime. For public speakers it surpasses the Demosthenic regimen of "pebbles and sea shore;" clearing the throat until the voice rings wi h the silvery cadence of a bell. Use Compound Honey of Tar. Price, 50 cents a bottle. 441 may3...deowly&weowly

No one has known what perfect bread, biscuit, rolls, pastry, etc., are, if he has not eaten those raised by DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. This article is made from the purest compounds, and so strong that little more than one half of the ordinary kinds is needed. It also saves in flour, shortening, eggs, milk, etc.

A large and fine assortment of Children's and Ladies' Hose from 10c to $1 00 a pair, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
1o1apr23...dtf

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
POST BAND!

At Concordia Hall, Marietta street, on Wednesday, May 9th. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Phillips & Crew's, Beermann & Kuhrt, H. Werner (Barracks), and at the door on the evening of the Concert. 619 may4...d5t

THE ST. CHARLES,
No. 16 Whitehall Street

Vegetable Soup at 10 o'clock this morning. 632 may5..dtt

Straw Hats, Flowers and Ribbons in great abundance at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's
151 apr22...dtf

Another lot of those French Woven Corsets at 50c, worth $1 00. Also, a full line of latest styles of Neckwear at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22...dtf

When use I for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Sprains Bruises, Cuts, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Corns and Burns, on human beings; and Spavin, Ring Bone, Galls, Cuts, Scratches, etc., on animals, Coussens' Lightning Liniment is unequaled, and its effect simply electrical. As its name suggests, it is quick to relieve, and thousands bear witness to its astounding virtues. Price, 50 cents.
441 may3...deowly&weowly

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'DR. J. C. AYER & Co., LOWELL, MASS, U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor Vt. Chronicle.*
344 may1...wltsdtw

CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, AND LIME.

Fresh and standard weight, for sale lowest cash prices, by A. LEYDEN,
28 apr8 d3m Agent Louisville Cement Co.

A SON OF ISHMAEL.

WHOSE HAND SEEMS TO BE AGAINST ALL HIS RELATIVES.

His First Tampering with the Seal—Hauls from Fat Letters—Cheek and Nonchalance Personified.

On Tuesday morning there appeared in THE CONSTITUTION a card under the head of "A Postal Thief." The charge I do not deny, as I have already made a written confession, and, as I have made the confession, I will make public my reasons for said embezzlement. In the first place, I did it to get money to leave my father who was cruel to me, and had always treated me as a brute. He used to beat my poor mother, and curse her until she had to leave him; at which time I was only seven years of age. I was given my choice which parent to go with. Father prevailed upon me to go with him. He promised to give me a good education, which promise he certainly has not fulfilled.

In the year 1875, I went with him to Florida, where he, thinking I was out of my mother's reach, re-commenced his cruelty to me, only ten times worse than at first, and three times presented a loaded gun at my breast to kill me.

On the 15th of February, 1877, I entered the postoffice, but never opened a letter until the 11th day of March, 1877, at which time I opened a letter directed to E. C, Allen & Co., of Augusta, Maine, but did not keep the money it contained (which was fifty cents). I feared my employer would find it out, and forthwith resealed the letter and sent it out in the morning mail. I did not take any more letters until the 19th, on which day I took a registered letter containing forty-five dollars The next contained twenty nine dollars and the third and last forty dollars. After possessing myself of the above sum of money, I left Orlando for this city. I did not go to Savannah, but I left the steamer Florence at Brunswick, on which steamer I registered my name J. L. Lovejoy, and not Charles Morfield, as stated in THE CONSTITUTION. I have not been in the city more than one week, but have been traveling over the state. I spent about four days at my aunt's, in Milner, Georgia, who professed great attachment to me, but which I think was all moonshine.

I am only fifteen years of age; was born in 1862; have been with my father since I was eight years of age, and during that period I have not seen a happy day, and I don't hesitate to say that I have had more pleasure in the last month than I ever had in my life. Many of the people in Covington can corroborate this statement.

JEFF L. SHAW.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Atlanta's need—a good drive.

—Has the telegraph fire alarm project been given up?

—The rain somewhat interfered with the picnic of Trinity Sunday school to Ponce deLeon yesterday, but the children enjoyed it very much.

—A mocking bird on Jones street sings Mollie Darling, Sweet Bye and bye and a number of other ballads. His master trained him with little difficulty.

—Bets as to the result of the grand firemen's tournament on next Monday are freely made on the street corners.

—When the Atlanta police fail to get the man they go after, he need fear no other earthly power.

—Four large nurseries adorn the suburbs of Atlanta.

—Ex-Governor Smith returned to the city yesterday after a visit to the Hot Springs. He looks much improved.

—Mr. W. B. Hassett, adjuster of the Liverpool, London and Globe insurance company, and Mr. Richard P. Spencer, adjuster of the Georgia Home insurance company of Columbus, are in the city.

—There are only two roving bootblacks in the city, and they are both gaunt and wan.

—Benevolent old country ladies are peddling sassefras around the streets and the blood of the community is improving.

—Some Atlanta street car drivers ride fifty-six miles a day and have a good time generally.

—The mail box at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets frequently gets chuck full. Atlanta is great on mail—quite a literary community.

—The vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Taylor, teacher of the first grade of the girls high school is yet unfilled.

—A number of stockholders in the Georgia road resident in this city will attend the annual convention in Augusta next Wednesday.

—The Ladies and Girl's society of St. Paul's church have been holding a delightful festival at No. 7 Decatur street, Kimball House, for the purpose of raising funds for the parsonage. The ladies are engaged in a good work and should meet with the encouragement their labors deserve. The festival will continue to night at the same place.

—Policemen are almost constantly found at Ponce de Leon Springs, and the public are assured that the best order will be preserved there during the entire season. On every pleasant afternoon crowds go on the street cars to this pleasant resort, and it is becoming more popular than ever.

—Colonel Marcellus E. Thornton will be heard at representative's hall next Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock upon the convention question. He is to be assisted by other speakers

CAUGHT IN AN HOUR

Capture of a Burglar Thursday Night.

About 9 o'clock Thursday night the wholesale dry goods establishment of W. F Peck, on Decatur street, was burglariously entered. The fact was soon discovered and the police got on the trail of the guilty parties. After feeling their way a while Captain Mike White, officers Pat Owens and H. T. Clarke

POUNCED ON THEIR PREY

in one of those famous negro dens in the Willingham building on Decatur street. They there captured a negro named Turner Ivy, in whose possession a large part of the stolen goods was found. The burglar had settled himself down for a quiet enjoyment of the evening and was no little shocked at the unexpected call of the policemen. He was captured without any resistance and led away to the guard house, where he now pines. It appears that he conducted his burglary most artistically. Having broken a pane of glass in one of the front windows he proceeded to insert into the aperture a long lath on the end of which was a bent wire. With this curious instrument he pulled a considerable amount of goods from the shelves near the door, and dragged th m within reach of his

MAGIC CLUTCHES

and then abstracted them for his future convenience. Thus he succeeded in drawing out quite a load of boots. It is remarkable that a burglary should have been committed at so early an hour on such a busy thoroughfare and the burglar not have been seen by some one passing along the street.

It seems that he had one or more accomplices who watched while he tugged at the goods through the window, and the whole thing was doubtless done very quickly.

This Turner Ivy is

A FAMOUS JAIL BIRD,

and has had many a bout with Atlanta policemen. Only a few months since he came off from the chain gang, having worked out his time for larceny. He has been sentenced for other offences, and is a desperate negro who has an almost perpetual place in the calendars of the courts. His last exploit will give him employment for some time to come.

The policemen in charge of the case worked it up with admirable sagacity and skill. At present an evil deed must be buried very deep in this city if it is not ferreted out by the active guardians of our property and peace.

Fire.

The alarm of fire at 1 o'clock yesterday was caused by a conflagration at the residence of Rev. Wm. Peck, colored, on Wheat street. The engines were promptly on the spot and would have saved the house had not the hose unfortunately burst four times. The flames were too far gone when the damage was repaired and the building was completely destroyed. Some furniture was saved. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been accidental. Loss is reported as covered by insurance.

Published this Month

See advertisement of the History of Atlanta. It will be published this month Agents are wanted.

"POPPING THE QUESTION."

Excellent Dramatic Entertainment at the Barracks.

Wednesday night a very large and appreciative audience gathered in the cosy hall at McPherson barracks to witness the repetition of a pleasant dramatic entertainment, given by the officers and ladies in aid of Walla Walla mission, Washington Territory.

Among the audience were Senator Ben Hill and wife, Judge Erskine, Col. W. H. Tuller and wife, Dr. Ridley and wife, Col. John T. Grant and the Misses Jackson, Captain Lowry, Edward Peters, J. F Burke, Dr W A White, Dr Theodore Scheuman, Col W C Morrill, Col H P Farrow, W B Lowe and wife, and Lewis H Clarke and wife.

The farce and drama, "Popping the question in 1776" and "Popping the question in 1886," were admirably rendered and afforded very great amusement to the spectators. The participants were Colonel Merriam, Lieutenant Dempsey, Lieutenant Webster, Mrs Colonel Wheaton, Miss Beiger, Mrs. Falck, Miss Miller and Miss Wheaton, all of whom were capital in their parts, and several were up to a high standard of dramatic power. Mrs. Wheaton, Mrs. Falck, and Miss Beiger were all exceedingly fine in their representations The gentlemen were all good in what they performed.

The entertainment was much appreciated, and we hope the effort to have it again repeated at DeGive's will succeed. All our people should have an opportunity to see it.

LIBRARY DOTS.

Annual Meeting.

—The new library rooms will be opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies next Monday night, or Tuesday morning at the farthest. The books are now being placed in the handsome new shelves, which are ample to accomodate two thousand more volumes than the number now on hand. The shelving is arranged so that the space is finely economised and the books are shown to better advantage than in the old hall.

The floor is covered with an improved new style of drugget which is very neat and remarkably durable. The pictures are hung all around the walls, giving the room quite a cosy look.

—The ladies parlor is furnished with a beautiful set of brown reps, the windows hung with lamberquins and lace curtains and the floor carpeted with a handsome Brussels carpet of dark colors. This room will be reserved exclusively for the ladies. In it are placed newspaper files and a number of handsome volumes, albums, &c. will adorn the center table. The meeting of the board will be held in this parlor, and it will also be used for the reception of distinguished visitors. On the opposite side of the hall is another parlor similar to the one described, which will be used as the gentlemen's reading room.

The hall is one of the largest in the city, running down the center is a line of heavy posts which support and strengthen the ceiling.

The wash rooms at the end of the hall are very neat and well arranged.

The chandeliers, ten in number, of a very pretty pattern and will afford ample light for the hall. On the whole the association will be most elegantly provided for in the new quarters, which will compare favorably with those of any similar institution in the south.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the association will be held next Tuesday night in the new hall. All members and friends of the library are invited to be present. The reports of officers for the past year will be read, and interesting statistics announced. Questions touching the policy and future movements of the management will be discussed. It promises to be an interesting occasion. Accommodations for the convenience of all who attend will be provided. The ladies are expected to be out in force.

DOTS.

—There is a proposition before the board to spend $1,000 at once in the purchase of new books. Such an expenditure would greatly improve the library. Of course a judicious selection will be made.

—There are at present fully six hundred active paying members and about one hundred "stragglers"

—The number of volumes now in the library amounts to about six thousand.

—The annual election takes place on Tuesday, the 15.h. A very heavy vote will surely be polled, though electioneering has lulled considerably during the past few days

—It is said that the library will be kept in the new rooms for ten years, at the end of which time a handsome building will be built by the association. At the present rate of increase the finances will be ample for the purpose at that time.

—A few more handsome pictures would make the finishing touch of the new rooms.

—The people of Atlanta miss the pleasures of the library very much, and the day of the opening will be most gladly welcomed.

"QUEEN O' MAY."

A Charming Entertainment—Bright-eyed Little Lads and Pretty Sparkling Little Lasses.

Just a wee bit of a corner in your paper, please, dear editors, to tell you of a charming little entertainment which took place at Harvill & Martin's hall, No. 190½ Decatur street, on Thursday evening last.

This was a May festival, or rather exhibition given by the pupils of Mrs. Annie Smith's school.

The scene, "Queen o' May," was charmingly enacted between a dozen or more of handsome, bright-eyed little lads, and roguish little lassies. Each part was well sustained from the pretty vivacious little "Queen o' May," who bore her honors so modestly, yet gracefully, down to the sweet tender little lily "so pure and white come to deck the festal flowers."

The rest of the evening's entertainment consisted of recitations, &c.

Each did handsomely. The two well known pathetic poems, "Somebody's Darling," and Bingen on the Rhine," were finely rendered by two soft-voiced little misses whose enunciation was almost faultless. "The Song of the shirt" was also beautifully spoken, and a dear little girl lisped out "Good night, good night" so sweetly and prettily that we felt just like we wanted, as little Dennie says, to give her a great bear's hug.

The little boys were not one whit behind the little girls, and the laurels of the evening were equally shared we think. Altogether the entertainment was a charming one, and reflects great credit upon the heart as well as the head of the excellent teacher who is, we think, honestly stirring to do her duty by each and every one. COUSIN ANNIE.

Ice Cream and Ices.

Thompson, whose cafe is located at No. 4 Whitehall street, has too much notoriety through the state, to require a notice from us. His neat, well ventilated, and beautiful rooms, have been fitted up for the summer. Pleasant breezes, singing birds, rare flowers, charming pictures, delicious cream, attentive servants, snow-white table ware, and a courteous, polite proprietor, causes it to be exceedingly popular and attractive.

Thompson has not been in the ice cream business for several years, having rested on the reputation earned while keeping the capitol cafe. He is determined to please the public, and his energy, good taste and sound judgment will bring him success.

In front of his cafe is the charming confectionary of John Lagomarsino, presided over by his handsome and pleasant wife. Mary, whose name is a household word in the city. Their rooms have been rendered more attractive by a neat soda font, from which pure syrups, manufactured by "John," are dispensed.

Be sure and visit the cafe and John Lagomarsino's.

Something Nice.

We noticed yesterday at the union depot a magnificent, palatial Pullman car, entirely new, just finished at the State shops, being furnished in elegant style to take its position in the "longest continuous line of sleeping cars in the world"—New Orleans to Washington via Atlanta and the Kennesaw route.

A special party of ladies and gentlemen leave in this beautiful car, "Bolivia," on its trial trip this morning at half past nine o'clock for Vinings station on a picnic, and will return this afternoon.

The headquarters for fine Jewelry at bottom prices is at
EVERETT'S,
6 Marietta street,
Difficult Watch and Jewelry Work a Specialty.
4tmay1...d1w,2d0r3d&1p

THE TOLBERT TRAGEDY

THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURORS —NO AGREEMENT YET.

Continuation of the Argument—Speeches of General Gartrell and Major Hillyer—The Charge of the Court—The Jury May Give a Verdict To-day.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the trial of George Clark for the killing of young Tolbert in November last. The case has excited as much interest in this community as any that we now remember, and hundreds of persons have daily thronged the court room to attend with breathless attention upon its development. The singular circumstances attending the homicide, the well known character of the accused in his peculiarities of mood and temperament, and the high standing of his family in the state, have combined to render this a *cause celebre* in the criminal history of the state. And, in its development under the testimony, it has proven to be one of the most remarkable cases in the medical jurisprudence of this country. To lawyers and physicians it possesses a peculiar value, and will often be referred to in future trials where insanity becomes a question.

GENERAL GARTRELL

concluded his speech and the case for the defense.

As was anticipated the general's argument was one of his greatest and most consummate efforts. He embraced the whole case and the radius of his argument described the whole circle of the testimony and the law. Of the latter he sounded its very depths and expounded to the jury the full meaning and intendment of the statutes of the state upon this subject and the interpretations and rullings of the highest tribunal of the commonwealth. Upon the facts the superb powers of the general came prominently to the fore, and, although his associates had already applied these facts to the theory of the defense, and fully commented upon them, yet the general gave them to the jury in their most fortunate groupings, and in his comments seemed to make his case impregnable at every point of assault.

The tact, skill and ingenuity with which every circumstance was handled and every fact explained were of the most admirable character It is even fair to say that no better exposition of the prisoner's case could have been made to the jury.

In his appeals to the jury General Gartrell exhibited to their fullest the masterly force of his advocacy. He dwelt with unusual pathos upon the melancholy and sympathetic elements of the case and in language of beauty and eloquence pictured all the ills and sorrowful incidents of the possible future. He drew tears from his audience and left the jury bathed in sympathetic tears. The effort was a grand one and worthy of the fame of General Gartrell.

MAJOR GEORGE HILLYER

closed the prosecution, and in his usual splendid style. There are few better lawyers and more powerful advocates at the bar. He dealt with the matter in the fairest and most considerate manner and fully presented every point of prosecution to the jury and the court.

He precisely and ably presented to the court the theory of the prosecution, that this killing was a crime under the law, and that it was committed by the prisoner while in a condition of responsibility to the law. The theory of insanity was combatted and the state held that the prisoner was under the influence of liquor and not of insanity at the time of the act. The law and decisions upon this theory were presented and commented upon with consummate power and effect.

Upon the circumstances of the killing and the proven facts of the case Major Hillyer had fully prepared himself, and in his arguments to the jury he omitted nothing, but dwelt upon them with the eloquence of truth and the convictions of duty. Every sentence of the able speaker was listened to with care and attention, and his effort proved one of the grandest of the whole trial.

He did not conclude until after dinner and late in the afternoon. The speech in its finale was of the most eloquent and vehement character, in the name of law and human justice.

JUDGE POTTLE'S CHARGE

to the jury was not a lengthy one, but was a calm, impartial and learned exposition of the law as it bore upon every phase and feature of the case. It embraced the law of murder and manslaughter, and the law of insanity as an excuse for crime, and was such a charge as happily pleased all parties and was pronounced by either side as both able and satisfactory

The whole conduct of Judge Pottle, during the progress of this remarkable case has been of the most satisfactory character. He has impressed the bar and the people alike as to his fairness, impartiality and correct judicial rulings. He has won the esteem of all who have witnessed his administration of justice from the bench.

IN THE COURT.

The jury retired at 4:15 p m. Court adjourned until after supper, when it again met.

After waiting until ten minutes to 9 o'clock, and learning from the jury that there was no prospect of agreement, the court adjourned to 8:30 a.m. to-day.

Mrs. Clark was the close attendant of her son up to the hour of adjournment. The prisoner did not seem to appreciate his situation in any degree.

Judge Clark, with tearful eyes, thanked Gen Gartrell for his able defense of his son.

The verdict of the jury will doubtless be rendered some time to-day.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

National Hotel Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., May 4.

Sam'l R. Anderson, Covington; C W Churchill, New London, Ct; S S Cheney, Seymore, Ind; Chas Pratt, Marietta; J C Paine, Calhoun; Robt Rutherford, James Fish, W H Clarke, city; Mrs Katie I Cooper and two children, Griffin; Mr and Mrs P J Horten, Wilmington, N C; L N Trammell, Dalton; M W Janes, Cincinnati; C H Clair, Martinsburg, Tenn; C C Headley, New Orleans; Robt Boutwell, New Orleans; Chas Vermilion, Vicksburg, Miss; Andrew Boswold, Texas; James Moore, Chas Jamison, Charlotte, N C; Pat Darnelly, Goldsboro, N C; J G Clanton, W & A R R.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4.

W H Cordon, Palmetto, Ga; Henry L Atwater, J B Wrenn, Memphis, Tenn; P Hempstead, Chicago; W Bennerhassett, Savannah; T Griffith, New York; A L Mitchell, Athens Ga; N T Wilson, New York; J Huklen, Virginia; O W Barrow, Danville, Va; Jno H Almond, Conyers, Ga; Sam W Small, B H Hill, jr, W F Pattillo, J Kingsbury, S W Postell, John Winn, city; C T Zachery, Dr J H Gunter, Castle Mount, Ga; R P Spencer, Columbus, Ga; T H Walker, A & C R R, W F Huguley, West Point, Ga; R K Waring, Baltimore; M L Raymond, New York; W J Brannan, Georgia Railroad; W T Holderness, Ga; Jno Preston, jr, S C.

Bonds to be Watched.

DALTON, GA., May 3d, 1877.

Editors Constitution: A great deal has been said about the fraudulent Bullock bonds, the homestead, the whipping post, the bail law, the removal of the capital, etc., but, Mr. Editor, have you heard one word said about the Georgia sixes and Georgia war bonds? I invoke an inquiry by the voters of Georgia as to what these Georgia obligations amount to, and who holds them. Would the voters of Georgia not do well to know of candidates for the convention what they propose to do about these Georgia obligations? simply call attention to the subject There may be a sleepy here that will amount to more than the Bullock bonds. More hereafter.

DALTON.

Two More Emotional Children.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Two boys, ages seventeen and eighteen, have been arrested here, and are supposed to have been concerned in the murder at Euclid, Ohio, of Charles Schmund, of this city.

How Hideous are

discolored teeth, and how mortifying they must be to persons troubled with them. Yet it is unnecessary that they should be so, since SOZODONT will restore their health and pristine whiteness. Use it, for it is safe, aromatic, and effective. may1—deodlw &wl

The Ghost of the Confederacy.

Special to the Chicago Times.

AN ANIMATED EXCLAMATION POINT.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Every now and then Alexander H. Stephens is reported as dying. He has been dying for the last twenty years, but daily continues to astonish his friends by his enormous hold on life. To-day he made a sensation in the supreme court. He was wheeled in his invalid chair to argue a Georgia case. Assistant Attorney General Phillips, with a young assistant, preceded Mr. Stephens, and the junior counsel for the government, a young man in the neighborhood of 28, made the closing argument for the government. His fresh and ruddy complexion and extreme youth were in striking contrast to the parchment-like pallor and extremely venerable appearance of Mr. Stephens.

MR. STEPHENS LOOKS STRONGER

than he has for years. His deep black eyes were as bright as those of a young boy. He followed the case with a hawk-like alertness that showed his intense intellectual activity. When his turn came to speak he sat in his invalid chair without attempting to move from it. Every one paid most marked attention. The clear, strong argument was remarkable, coming from a man in his condition. His style of talk was a notable exception to the average monotonous reading of briefs in court. He spoke without a brief before him, seeming to have

EVERY FACT IN THE CASE

succinctly stored away in his mind for use. His voice was at times peculiarly low, but distinct, and then, as if awakened, would run rapidly up the scale to the shrillest treble. He used also many gestures, and his bony hands were made to look more than usually meagre by his huge white flowing cuffs, alternately pointed at some justice whose attention he desered to fix or describing graceful curves, illustrative of his meaning. It was a case involving an old Confederate issue, and it was thought that there was an appropriateness in the ghost of the Confederacy appearing in it.

THE BILL IN THE CASE

was filed by Solomon Root & Co. The principal defendants are Cutts & Stewart. The bill was that the defendants, being indebted to one Benjamin Mordecai, executed to him on the 8th of January, 1863, their sealed notes whereby Stewart promised to pay to Cutts' order for value received $44,000. This note was secured by Stewart in a mortgage ex cuted to Mordecai on certain real estate in the city of Americus, Ga. This note was afterward indorsed by Mordecai as security for his debts. In 1866 an attempt was made to foreclose the mortgage. The note of $44,000 was part of a complicated bond transaction in which a part of the money used in the sale was confederate money. The defendants claim that under the laws of the state of Georgia this transaction was binding, and the confederate money was the currency in which the note should be paid. The case was elaborately argued, but no decision can be given until the October term.

Mr. Davis and his Work.

The Handsboro Democrat says that Mr. Davis intends taking up his abode for a time on the beautiful Mississippi coast, near Missouri City, in order to engage in writing the reminiscence of his public career, which he has consented to do at the earnest solicitation of his friends. The friends of the so-called "lost cause" will learn with gratification that it is to be vindicated by the able pen of the distinguished gentleman who was the leader and representative of that cause—a cause which endeavored to assert the true principles upon which this government was founded, which history will do it the justice of according.

Mr. Davis' reminiscences, we suppose, embrace the events in which he has been a prominent actor in a long public career, and will be a most valuable contribution to the history of our country. In entering upon his work, Mr. Davis seeks a quiet and pleasant retreat by the seaside, and has rented a small cottage at Beauvier, where he will have the advantages of a charming climate, and the society of agreeable, devoted friends. The Democrat informs us, that Mrs. Corsey, a most intelligent, highly educated lady and a delightful companion, has proffered her services as Mr. Davis' amanuensis, and that he will be assisted in gathering material by a prominent gentleman of Mobile, who, if our surmise be correct, is fully capable of rendering Mr. Davis valuable assistance.

The country at large will anticipate the issuance of this work with eager expectation. Mobile Cycle.

Tapestry Brussels at 90c. Window Shades at $1 75, put up, at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22...dtf

100 pieces of the latest styles in Dress Goods and Summer Silks marked down to cost at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22...dtf

100,000 yards Edging from 2c up
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22...dtf

500 Parasols from 20c to $5 00, at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's
151 apr22...dtf

WEATHER REPORT, MAY 4, 1877

Reported by R. J. Redding, for the Dept. Agriculture.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28.739	28.730	28.705	28.741

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
60°	70°	56°	62°	73°	53°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun..... 119°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night..... 49°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES
72	66	87	75		.10

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the..... South-West
2 P.M.—Wind from the..... South-West
9 P.M.—Wind from the..... South-West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 A.M..... Cloudy
2 P.M..... Cloudy
9 P.M..... Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, cloudy, rainy weather, stationery or falling temperature, and south and southwest winds possibly veering to northwest.

COMMERCIAL.

ATLANTA COTTON MARKET.

ATLANTA, GA., May 4, 1877.

Cotton quiet at 10.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING TO-DAY

By wagon	20
Air-Line Railroad	7
Georgia Railroad	4
Central Railroad	297
Western and Atlantic Railroad	00
West Point Railroad	3
Total	341
Receipts previous	87,975
Total	88,316
Stock on hand September 1	295
Grand total	88,611

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments for the week	1,022
Shipments previous	85,375
Total	86,407
Stock on hand	2,144

Weekly Review.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—The circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association, in its review for the week ending last night, says: Cotton has been in moderate demand throughout the week, with an abundant supply offering, and although to-day, Thursday, there has been an increase in business, prices are slightly below last week. American was depressed and irregular on Friday and Saturday, and prices are 1-16d lower. It has since been better, and the demand firm at the decline. In sea islands only a moderate business was done and prices are unchanged. In futures business has been moderate. At the opening prices declined 3-32d with a desire to sell, but this has been recovered and the market closed firm at last week's rates.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Money easy; offered at 2. Sterling firm at 8.
Gold quiet at 106⅝@107.
Governments active and strong; new fives 111½
State bonds quiet and steady.
Stocks closed active and strong; New York Central 93¾; Erie 6¾; Lake Shore 88½; Illinois Central 85½; Pittsburg 83; Chicago and Northwestern 90¾; preferred 44½; Rock Island 92.
Sub-treasury balances—gold $78,784,071; currency $42,578,760.
The sub-treasury paid out $335,000 on interest $185,000 for bonds.
Customs receipts to-day $211,000.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11 1-16; middling Orleans 11 3-16; sales 317 bales.
Futures opened a shade easier.

May	11.05@11.08	August	11.32@11.34
June	11.12@11.14	September	11.28@11.30
July	11.12@11.14		

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 5⅞; middling Orleans 6⅜; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 4,600; American 4,000.
Futures 1-16 cheaper.
Middling uplands nothing below low middling
May or June delivery 5 12-16.
June and July delivery 5⅞
July and August delivery 5 31-32.
August and September delivery 6 1-32.
Sales for the week 55,000 bales; speculation and export 12,000; stock 1,180,000; American 726,000; receipts 85,000; American 11,000; actual export 5,000; afloat 322,000; American 151,000; sales of American 38,000.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, May 4.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	16 900
Same time last year	25,730
Showing a decrease	8,830
Total receipts to date	3,821,650
Same time last year	3,937,488
Showing a decrease	115,838
Exports for the week	47,851
Same week last year	65,563
Showing a decrease	17,7 0
Total exports to date	2,665,487
Same time last year	2,8 2,411
Showing a decrease	156,924
Stock at all United States ports	547,776
Same time last year	518,319
Showing an increase	29,557
Stock at interior towns (Forma omitted)	64,25
Same time last year	65,667
Showing a decrease	1,469
Stock at Liverpool	1,124,000
Same time last year	1,005,000
Showing an increase	119.000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	151,000
Same time last year	168,000
Showing an increase	43,000

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—5:00 P. M.—Futures firm.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton firm; upland 11¼; Orleans 11¼; sales 5,343 bales.
Net receipts to-day 19 bales; gross 39.
Futures closed strong; sales 68,000 bales.

May	11.30	October	11 28@11.29
June	11 26	November	11.18@11.20
July	11.37	December	11.20@11.22
August	11.45	January	11 32@11.34
September	11.40@11 42	February	11.45@11.48

GALVESTON, May 4—Cotton steady; offerings light middlings 10⅝; stock 40,137
Net receipts for the week 686 bales; gross 690; sales 2,629; exports to Great Britain 3,4.6; coastwise 923; coastwise 984.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9½; stock 193,029.
Net receipts for the week 6,477 bales; gross 7,688 sales 13,250; exports coastwise 11,155; to Great Britain 4,162; France 8,126.

MOBILE, May 4.—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings 11; stock 29,851.
Net receipts for the week 990 bales; sales 6,500; exports to France 3,400; coastwise 483.

SAVANNAH, May 4—Cotton steady; middlings 10¼. stock 5,13.
Net receipts for the week 748 bales; gross 748; sales 510, exports to Great Britain 388; coastwise 1,006.

CHARLESTON, May 4—Cotton dull; middlings 11; stock 18,575.
Net receipts for the week 2,013 bales; gross 2,714 sales 900; exports to France 2,206; coastwise 418; continent 850.

WILMINGTON, May 4—Cotton unchanged and nominal; middlings 10½; stock 2,706.
Net receipts for the week 181 bales; sales to spinners 48; exports coastwise 8.

NORFOLK, May 4.—Cotton dull; middlings 10⅜@10⅝; stock 8,544.
Net receipts for the week 2,961 bales; sales 575; exports coastwise 1,998.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11 1-16; stock 5,078.
Net receipts for the week 333 bales; gross 652; sales 1,935; spinners 8,307; exports coastwise 399.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Cotton firm; middlings 11